THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 296

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

World Ponders 'Cease Firing'

Armistice Words Mean What?

Italy Hails Victor Emmanuel

Britain Seeks Peace Spirit

Mr. Hull Sails for Montevideo

U. S.-Russia Drop 'Half Hour'

MANY nations celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Armistice. Near Washington President Roosevelt and Edward A. Hayes, commander of the American Legion, speak impressively at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In London the Prince of Wales leads an imposing parade. In France and Belgium officials and citizens bow at the war shrines and march. Everywhere veterans and their families yield to memories too deep for words. Peoples think of what they gave in blood and treasure and are dumb when they contemplate the poor fruits of "the war to end war." From the hearts of countless millions comes a tragic query—When is the dear-bought Armistice to crystallize into a dependable peace?

* * *

¶ Orators repeat in a dozen languages the message of the Armistice that was bugled across the battlefields of France. "Cease firing!" was the command that released millions of men from trenches, released the death grip from the throat of the world. It presaged a tranquillity, an understanding that simply never have arrived. After 15 years thinking human beings are beginning to comprehend the delay. "Cease firing!" was interpreted as meaning merely the silencing of the guns. The nations did not obey it in the sense of silencing suspicion, greed, hatred, fear—the elements which caused the war and which will go on causing war until smothered out of existence. "Cease firing!" is today a terrible, desperate appeal—And it will mean peace only when it is literally obeyed in the contrite hearts of men.

* * *

¶ Italy celebrates the sixty-fourth birthday of King Victor Emmanuel, who has spent half his lifetime on the throne. The monarch has never lost the great popularity he won during the World War at the front. Surviving the coming of Fascism and the reforming of nearly everything in his country, and owing the perpetuation of his reign to Mussolini, who usurped his supreme powers, King Victor Emmanuel is acclaimed as often as he appears in Rome—Their very sympathy deepens the affection of his people.

* * *

¶ Britain hears the Prime Minister on arms. The Archbishop of Canterbury, leading a committee of inquiry, is told that while Britain is perfectly willing to take the lead in disarmament, nothing really effective can be done without an international agreement. The Prime Minister is working for something which must precede disarming and which he declares is actually ten thousand times as important—This is the spirit of peace.

* * *

¶ Secretary of State Hull, five other delegates and a staff of advisers sail from New York on the American Legion for Montevideo. At the Seventh Pan-American Conference the Americans will help lay the groundwork for better social and trade relations among the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere. An immediate armistice between Paraguay and Bolivia, still fighting in the Chaco, is sought, and nonaggression pacts. The Monroe Doctrine will claim definitive attention. The delegates will be cordially received—The United States' stand on Cuba has won it real popularity.

* * *

¶ The United States understands the importance of the Montevideo conference. A promising policy has been worked out jointly by the Foreign Policy Association, the World Peace Foundation and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Embodying advanced American opinion, this report deals with peace in Latin America, recommends an agreement covering the crossing of frontiers by armed forces, and non-recognition of territorial gains by aggression, calls for adjusted trade relationships and reorganization of the Pan American Union—Pan-Americanism is seen as leading to world coöperation.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt and Commissar Maxim Litvinoff make rapid progress in preparing for Russia's recognition by the United States. But the bright proposal of an agreement in 30 minutes has had to fade away—After 16 years of silence two nations just can't express all that's in their thought in half an hour.

* * *

¶ Europe, with its many manacled newspapers, hears the Second International Press Conference at Madrid deprecate government control of the press. The body represents 28 nations. Distinction is made between "inaccurate news," "tendencious information and propaganda" and "false information." Robert Pell, American, urges closer coöperation between international press organizations. Rosenberg, Russian, asks for a declaration against munitions firms subsidizing the press, but France forces withdrawal of the move—French news agencies have long been believed to be subsidized.

Russian Envoy And Roosevelt Continue Talks

President Determined to Find Firm Basis for Renewed Relations

No News Given Out

Washington Sees Effort to Disarm Critics by Care in Writing Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Because American and Soviet diplomatists and officials have not been on speaking terms for 16 years, they have a good deal to talk about. And it is President Roosevelt's intention that before formal recognition is signed, sealed and delivered, an informal and probably unwritten understanding shall exist over a wide range of mutual problems.

Thus, steady hammering-away at outstanding details involved in American-Russian relations took place at the State Department and at Mr. Maxim Litvinoff's headquarters today, following three hours of profitable talk between the Russian Minister and President Roosevelt in his White House study last night.

Recognition itself could have come within the "half-hour" which Mr. Litvinoff mentioned in Berlin. It could have come as soon as many Washington observers were led to expect it. But President Roosevelt wants a good deal more of his unusual visitor than a mere co-signature on recognition papers. He may not have another chance to talk with the Soviet Foreign Commissar for a long time, and their topics of mutual interest range from minor insurance claims in New York against the Soviet to grave aspects of policy in the Far East.

Unusual Secrecy Preserved

Had the President given recognition when it could have been bestowed, he would have lost much of his opportunity to get down to fundamentals with Mr. Litvinoff.

The discussions, both in State Department and White House, are being conducted in unusual secrecy. No background information has emerged in any form. Correspondents are permitted to gaze from afar upon vast stacks of documents in offices of the President and are told that "all that material must be gone through." The piles are certainly formidable.

Behind this process are two motives on the part of Mr. Roosevelt: First, he is anxious to put American-

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Roosevelt to Save Treasury 50 P. C. By New Type Post Office

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Elaborately ornamented stone post office buildings of the type erected during the boom years have been banned for the future by President Roosevelt with a saving to the Treasury of about 50 per cent.

Announcing a public works allotment of $16,678,650 for the construction of 237 post offices, the President declared that they would be "of a sensible utilitarian character instead of the monumental edifices which have been built in past years."

The first 237 buildings to be constructed under the new policy will give more than 160,000 man months of employment. Local materials of a suitable nature will be used wherever feasible in the buildings instead of expensive stones transported long distances, the President said.

Since the post office no longer serves as the town meeting place in sizeable communities and many people now rely on delivery service, special attention will be given to delivery facilities in connection with the new type of structure.

Post offices for which allotments were just made will take the place of buildings wherein adequate space is now leased by the Government at large expense or where the condition of the building and working facilities are poor. Some of the larger grants were Worcester, Mass., $350,000; Union City, N. J., $163,000; Endicott, N. Y., $132,000; Hollywood, Calif., $214,000; Medford, Mass., $171,000; Somerville, Mass., $203,000; Upper Darby, Penna., $294,000; West New York, N. J., $272,000; Dallas, Texas, $598,000; and Long Beach, N. Y., $148,500.

Canadian Cattle Exports To Britain on Up-Grade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canadian cattle exports to Great Britain, the bulk of which were made from the port here, will total approximately 45,000 head this year, as compared with 37,834 head exported during the five years from 1928 to 1932.

Determined efforts are being made to revive Cardiff's trade in Canadian cattle and to secure a regular two-weekly service of cargoes from here to that port. It is believed here that Cardiff is situated to deal with the traffic and serve as a distributing center for the south part of Wales, for the Midlands, and the south and west parts of England. It is hoped here that if shipments of cargoes of Canadian cattle to Cardiff prove to be a success, it will be possible to load ships in that port with products of the south part of Wales for Canada.

LaGuardia Urges Nation's Cities To Forget All Parties and Back Drives to Oust 'Boss' Régimes

New York Victory Points Way to Gain Civic Decency by Concerted Action, Mayor-Elect Says in Special Statement to the Monitor

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The victory of the Fusion ticket in New York City's mayoralty election on Tuesday is a sign post on the road to a new era in municipal government in the United States—away from partisan administration by incompetent and corrupt political machines, in the belief of Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor-elect.

In the routing of Tammany Hall by the nonpartisan citizen forces, he declared in an exclusive post-election interview with this correspondent, lies demonstrable proof that the political machines in big American cities can be beaten and the people relieved of the stupendous cost of partisan municipal government.

"I see in this victory," he said, "a realization of the hopes of city-conscious men and women who have been striving for years to sever local affairs from state and national politics—to effect efficient city government in which national party issues play no part and exercise no influence.

"This is the province of the great experiment we are launching in New York. We have to get permanently away from the idea of a partisan administration of local affairs. Only the development of a municipal spirit in our cities can redeem local government from its present low estate. That is how our municipal governments affect the future of democracy itself.

"The people of New York have been long suffering in their tolerance of incompetent and corrupt machine government. In this election they have moved to take back their government. Today the city is ready not only for good government, but self-government along the lines of a comprehensive city plan that will consider the future."

New York City's triumph over the machine had its genesis in 1929 when Major LaGuardia was the candidate opposing Mayor James J. Walker and revealed phases of maladministration and degradation of government by Tammany at which the politicians hooted. His denunciations of municipal rottenness were verified line upon line by Judge Samuel Seabury in the city-wide legislative inquiry.

That investigation made clear that the basic force in New York corruption was the district leader

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Arms Dilemma Hampers British Cabinet's Policy

Willing to Take Lead in Reductions If Neighbors Can Find Accord

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 11—The British Government's dilemma on disarmament, namely, how to satisfy the growing demand for a more active United Kingdom policy without losing step with continental neighbors unwilling to reduce weapons commensurately, appears in statements by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon.

Replying to an influential peace deputation headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury yesterday, Mr. MacDonald said while Britain was perfectly willing to take the lead in disarmament, nothing of any effect could be done without international agreement.

"The aim we have before us," the Prime Minister said, "is an agreement to enable the best things to be done in the circumstances to get not only disarmament, but what is 10,000 times more important, the peace spirit, which alone is going to supply the foundation for disarmament."

The Foreign Secretary took a similar line. He also emphasized that whatever might be the exact form any agreement for arms supervision might take it would have to apply equally to everybody. Dealing with the question of the financial control of armaments raised by Sir Josiah Stamp, noted economist and one of the members of the deputation, the Foreign Secretary said such control might be useful as an addition or as a buttress rather than as a primary method of reaching reductions.

Reich's Return Needed Italian Member Says

GENEVA, Nov. 11 (AP)—Signor Soragna, Italian member of the steering committee of the Disarmament Conference, told that body today it was useless and inopportune to pursue its work because of the absence of Germany from the deliberations.

The Italian delegate declared pursuance of the work at the present time might be harmful to the cause of disarmament and added that Italy reserved the right merely to be an observer at the discussion of political questions. His remarks caused a sensation in the committee.

Mr. Arthur Henderson of Great Britain, president of the Disarmament Conference, linked the work of the committee to the anniversary of Armistice Day in a speech in which he described the conference as being at the most critical point in its history. Failure, he said, would be tragic.

The United States delegation will be represented in the committees which will meet next week.

Ulster Transfers Schools To Government Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ire.—A steady transfer of schools from denominational control to Government management is proceeding in Northern Ireland, according to the annual report of the Ministry of Education, published here. More than 40 per cent of all children, it is shown, are now taught in provided and transferred schools.

Eighteen new school buildings were opened during the last year. The attendance of pupils continued slightly to improve, and the enrollment reached in 1932 was the highest yet attained. The number of pupils reaching the highest classes has increased to an extent which the Ministry deems very gratifying. Scholarship holders in secondary schools increased from 677 to 730.

Public Forgotten In Massachusetts Wet Controversy

Everyone Considered, Say Tavern Opponents, Save Those Most Affected

The public is the "forgotten man" in the liquor control controversy in Massachusetts.

Mr. Bentley W. Warren, chairman of the first special commission to study liquor regulation, thus opened up yesterday on the proposed liquor control law. Charging that the interests of all groups—the distillers, the druggists, the brewers, the hotel keepers, the restaurateurs—were being placed ahead of those of the public, Mr. Warren attacked the tavern and the fundamental liberality of the law at a meeting yesterday of groups opposed to the tavern.

This attack has extreme pertinency, for it comes from a man who made an exhaustive study and finally recommended a comparatively iron-tight state control over the whole liquor traffic. The proposed law will simply restore the situation to where it was before prohibition, he said.

He attacked the tavern as particularly a vehicle for exploiting the workingman, who will, according to him, be herded into it, where his desires will not only be exploited, but actually stimulated by appetizers of sundry kinds.

At the home of Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, president of the Massachusetts division of the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform, were gathered yesterday representatives of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, the League of Catholic Women, the League of Jewish Women, the Council of Jewish Women, the National Civic Federation, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Crusaders.

All to Oppose Tavern

All of these organizations, representing thousands of women voters, pledged themselves to oppose the tavern. By letters and telegrams to their representatives, by speeches and proselytizing these drys and repealists alike will dedicate a powerful segment of the democracy of the State against any such blatant betrayal of solemn promises as the re-establishment of the saloon would constitute.

In the meantime the first section of the liquor bill was reported out of the Joint Committee on Legal Affairs, which turned over to the House for Monday, consideration of

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Things Present

Archibald continues his discovery of America. Today he does Chicago. Don't miss his amusing exploits, on the Editorial page.

Have you had difficulty in getting the youngsters off to bed? Read the second letter in the Parent Column, on the Progress in Education page.

Your friend who is studying French will enjoy comparing the article and its translation, on the Home Forum page.

More Vocations—ideas that have brought supplies, shared by our readers—will be found on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music, and Theaters page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and another amazing typewriter drawing.

Beginning on Monday, the Editor's Puzzle, which has been appearing three times a week, will appear daily.

Parley Urged To Aid Peace In the Americas

International Forces Recommend Moves for Montevideo

U. S. Group Sails

Must Build Up Machinery to Aid Arbitration, Experts Declare

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—What might be termed a charter of policy for Latin-American affairs has been drafted by an important group of American experts in foreign affairs, and is today released as the American delegation sets sail from New York for Montevideo, under the direction of Mr. Cordell Hull, to attend the seventh Pan-American Conference convening on Dec. 3.

Every aspect of Pan-American policy is fully examined, and such fundamental reforms as more liberal United States terms in trade agreements with southern nations are emphasized. Limitation of the Monroe Doctrine, speedy and realistic attention to the Chaco war, revitalization of the Pan American Union, are only a few of the sweeping proposals.

The committee's recommendations that some general declaration for lower tariffs by reciprocal agreement should be made, take on greatest importance in the light of President Roosevelt's ban on trade topics. Here these unofficial urgings are at sharpest variance with official policy—despite the fact that Mr. Ernest Gruening, who had an important part in drafting the recommendations, is also on the delegation. Thus the committee proposals, on commercial policy of the United States, becomes the salient section.

The document might be termed the "instructions" of advanced and informed American opinion to the delegation which sails today—a supplement to the official instructions drawn up in the State Department. The report was drafted by the Committee on Latin-American Policy of the Foreign Policy Association, the World Peace Foundation, and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. It is signed by the following representative leaders: Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Prof. George H. Blakeslee, Dr. Raymond L. Buell, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Mr. Ernest Gruening, Mr. Charles W. Hackett, and Maj. R. W. Hebard.

The publication of the present report inaugurates a further joint undertaking by the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation in the field of international education. With a view to the formulation of recommendations regarding the policy of the United States, the two organizations have decided to sponsor a series of independent committees, composed of well-known authorities and leaders of opinion, which will study current international problems of especial importance.

Recommendations as to the Montevideo Conference prepared by the

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Berlin and Prague Deny Pact Move; Voice Friendship

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 11—Both German and Czechoslovakian official sources deny that negotiations have been begun or are immediately contemplated for a nonaggression pact between these neighbor states.

Such reports are declared based upon the assumption drawn from Chancellor Adolf Hitler's speech on Oct. 14, when Germany left the League of Nations, to the effect that the Reich was ready to make such pacts with all states to aid peace, and naturally neighbor states were included.

Simultaneously the German press notes appreciatively the friendly words the Czech Foreign Minister, Dr. Eduard Beneš, addressed to Germany when summing up foreign policy in the Czechoslovak Parliament yesterday, particularly the desire that the Czechoslovakian press should follow the example of Czechoslovakian official circles and adopt a more moderate tone toward German conditions.

Still Only 'The Armistice'

A decade and a half have passed, and we must still call it "The Armistice." The task remains of converting that cessation of hostilities into peace. Never, on any of those recurrent anniversaries, have the signs been so mixed. What do we see?

Out of the economic sloughs, the world is gradually and unmistakably rising. Possibly because of this, its political troubles are more acute. Thus at once there is hope and there is danger. But scarcely anywhere in the world is there blindness or complacency.

In Europe the job of harmonizing France and Germany is acutely before all men. The German nation has actively rebelled against what seemed to be a position of forced inferiority. The doctrine of revenge by force is widely preached. In France and in many small countries, this German demand has produced alarm and organization for resistance or "preventive action."

If world catastrophe is to be avoided—if the peace is finally to be made—the legitimate aspirations of Germany must be accommodated to the rightful aims of France and the others. Only madmen can prefer war to even the least satisfactory peaceful solution. What can happen? If France, as the beneficiary (ironic word!) of the armistice, sincerely offers to Germany what impartial justice would say is its honorable due, then world opinion to a man will stand alongside France if an unreasoning Germany demands more. In that way alone can French "security" be assured; thus only can war be averted and peace proclaimed.

In the Orient the dominance of one nation is now unchallenged—save by its own uneasy fears (as of Russia) and by the magnitude of heavy self-imposed tasks.

The United States has withdrawn to economic and financial isolation, to work out an experiment in recovery. It needs to be grateful that the rest of the world is as friendly a bystander as it is. Self-containment has brought few penalties thus far. Politically, America and England are at one of those periods when intuitive mutual understanding is not most acute, but again the penalties are few and things may speedily change. A great and hopeful—but not to be exaggerated—sign is the rapprochement between Moscow and Washington.

If the world could be sure that this is its last Armistice Day, that within the coming twelve months the suspense would be turned into true peace for a season it would indeed rejoice. And why not? The nations have struck rock-bottom economically and started upward; is it not historical precedent that they strike bottom politically soon after their economic nadir; and are not the grim political danger-signals of today to men of good will everywhere? The warning is writ large on every wall. Fifteen Armistice Days are enough. Why not the peace?

American Legion Pledges Renewed Through Its Chief

Commander Hayes Asserts There Is No Deviation From Its Purposes

By Edward A. Hayes

National Commander of the American Legion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The thoughts of millions of Americans at this time of the year, when we celebrate the victory of the allied armies in the World War, turn to its significance in peace time, as we think of the sacrifices and hardships that were endured to bring about the cessation of wholesale destruction and bloodshed.

For the American Legion, which was created out of the determination of our fighting men in France to carry on into their peace-time lives the ideals for which they suffered, Armistice Day means a rededication of their pledge to keep the faith with those comrades who paid the most for that victory.

I know of no better way to explain what the American Legion is trying to do in keeping the faith than to tell you of our program of service for the new Legion year in which we are now engaged.

First, I wish to mention that when the election occurred at the national convention in Chicago recently, it was said that you had chosen a person who would bespeak the expression of the rank and file within the Legion this year. If I have any sincerity of purpose at all; if I have any ability to express myself; if I have any influence in this Legion at all, I will do exactly that thing this year.

Clear Understanding

The first thing we must do is to have a clear understanding of our objectives, and the principles that motivate our activities. There can be no misunderstanding if we are to attain those objectives. Therefore, we must first have unanimity of thought then unanimity of expression, and finally unity of action. If we do this, we cannot fail.

Therefore, let us first understand that the great principles upon which our organization is founded are patriotism and unselfish service. Being unselfish in our aims, we seek to perform tasks for others. Being patriotic, those tasks are aimed to benefit all our people and promote the welfare of community, state and nation. In plain, everyday words, the Legion post aims to be and has become a civic asset in every community.

Outstanding in our program this year, as it has been in every year since the war, will be our efforts to obtain justice for the disabled veterans. In this we are unselfish,

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Thousands Watch Marching Cadets On Boston Streets

Take Part in Observation of Armistice, Then on to Harvard

The brazen blare of bugles called gray-clad cadets to duty in Boston today as a crowd—10, 15, 20 deep lined the streets to see the precision West Pointers can muster, feel the thrill only Cadets can inspire and listen to the measured tread of marching feet.

Hearts beat faster and kiddies cheered shrilly as the "Kaydets" swung down Boston's avenues on parade. Several hundred strong they marched their best as prospects for a football victory in the stadium loomed ahead. A five-dollar bill in each man's jeans promised an evening of fun and frolic. For the first time in the history of the academy, they will have an evening of freedom in Boston following the game. By squads and platoons they will storm the dances and balls, small and large, being given in their honor tonight.

Came in Special Trains

Four special trains emptied blue-gray passengers into the Huntington Avenue yards early this morning. Mister Dumbjohn and upperclassmen looked alike, except to the practiced eye, as they formed in column of squads for the march to Boston Common.

Surrounded by old brick houses, a gold-topped capitol and cathedrals of business, instead of West Point's Gothic grandeur high above the Hudson, the ranks that drew up facing Monument Hill were impressive.

The march from Huntington Avenue Station to the Boston Common was the peak of New England's Armistice Day celebration, especially that of Boston and Cambridge.

Behind the 96-piece band, the future lieutenants marched onto the Common to participate in the ceremony conducted by the Military Order of the World War. Nearly all of Boston seemed gathered around the parade ground.

Mayor James M. Curley, who followed Commander Fordham B. Kimball as speaker, urged that the United States prepare adequate defense for America. He pointed out that although the World War was supposed to be a war to end wars, European countries were neglecting to pay their debts to this nation in order to increase their armament. It is the nation's right and obligation to prepare for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of our posterity, he said.

Ely Presents Baton

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, in a colorful ceremony, presented a silver-tipped baton to Lieutenant Egner, bandmaster. Following this presentation, the cadets passed in review before Governor Ely, Mayor Curley, Maj.-Gen. William D. Connor, superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and other distinguished guests.

Following the parade the Park Street subway entrance swallowed them up and special trains whirled them to Harvard Square. Dinner at the Harvard Union was early and shortly after noon the cadets, tall stalks of disciplined gray, poured into Harvard Yard. The silver and gold of band instruments glistened and Harvard men paused on their way to lunch to watch the corps form.

On Soldier's Field they paraded before the stadium, then double-timed to their seats, filling two sections on the 50-yard line. Captain Dean of Harvard and Captain Jablonsky of Army walk out to meet the umpire and referee, the Army band strikes up "Old John Harvard's Got a Creaky-Jointed Knee" to which the Crimson replies "The Old Gray Mare She Ain't What She Used to Be."

The annual classic is on

Tablet Unveiled in Kansas Honors First Woman Mayor in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARGONIA, Kan., Nov. 11—Mrs. Susanna Saller, former Mayor of this city, was honored as the first woman mayor in the United States by the unveiling of a bronze tablet here yesterday. Mrs. Saller, 73, now a resident of Norman, Okla., with her son, Lewis, saw the tablet presented to the city by Miss Stella B. Haines of Augusta, Kan., president of the Kansas Day Women's Club.

Practically the "whole town" turned out for the affair, as well as representatives of women's clubs from many parts of the State. The tablet was unveiled by grandchildren of Mrs. Saller. Mayor D. E. Troxel accepted the plaque for the city. Mrs. Saller became Mayor through a prank in 1887 at the age of 28.

Two wet politicians, vexed at caucus procedure, arranged a secret ticket and put her name on it. She agreed to run, received two-thirds of the votes and for one year ran a dry town. Allowing no beer gardens, and no pool halls, she received commendation from many, including Frances E. Willard, who asked her opinion as to woman's influence in temperance and suffrage.

Her husband was a lawyer and wrote all the statutes needed during her régime. They named their first child, a daughter, Frances Argonia Saller. She was the first white child born in Argonia. A son, Mr. Leslie E. Saller, is special Assistant United States Attorney-General, now located in Chicago. Mrs. Saller is stalwart and alert, active in the Baptist church at Norman, but says she is too busy piecing quilts for 12 grandchildren and making her own clothes, to dabble in public affairs now.

World Takes Inventory Of Peace Efforts

Armistice Day Is Observed as the Nations Review Progress Made

War-End Cry Echoes

Good-Will Congress Calls on the American People to Take Action

Today marks the fifteenth anniversary of the armistice.

All over the world the nations that participated in the World War not only are paying tribute to the men who fell but also seeking to measure the progress made in the movement to end all war.

Throughout the United States the veterans of the World War paid tribute to their fallen comrades and reiterated their demands for the outlawing of war.

At Washington, observances were held at the tomb of the unknown soldier at Arlington at which President and Mrs. Roosevelt participated.

England and France observed the day the former with exercises at the cenotaph in London with the Prince of Wales acting for King George. At Paris there was a brilliant military display and ceremonies at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The World Alliance for International Friendship, holding its Good-Will Congress at Philadelphia, declares that these have been "years of disillusionment and frustrated effort" and calls upon the people to make war impossible "through good will, adequate instruments of international order and justice and the contagion of the spirit of faith in God and man."

The American Legion, through its national commander, reasserts its determination to stand "shoulder to shoulder for the things we fought for in the World War" and lays down a program of activities for the coming year.

By Walter W. Van Kirk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11—In an Armistice Day proclamation the World Alliance for International Friendship at today's session of its Good-Will Congress called upon the American people "to make unnecessary and impossible this futile, wasteful, hideous business of war, through the prevalence of good will, the establishment and maintenance of adequate instruments of international order and justice, and the contagion of the spirit of faith in God and man."

"We have come to the fifteenth anniversary of the armistice that closed the war," the proclamation declared. "These have been years of disillusionment and frustrated effort. Fine words have been poured forth in floods, noble sentiments have been aired, conferences have been held, pacts have been signed. But all the time armaments have increased, suspicion has mounted, the spirit of nationalism has become rampant, the feeling of insecurity and uneasiness has grown more tense.

Cause of Failure

"The root cause of the failure has been spiritual, even more than political or economic. Solemn promises have been broken, weighty obligations evaded, national and group advantage sought and seized, regardless of justice and the common welfare. Promising experiments in international counsel and coöperation have been weakened or thwarted by the aloofness of powerful nations and by the withdrawal of other powerful nations—withdrawals due not wholly to self-seeking on their part, but to the nonfulfillment of solemn engagements on the part of other nations. Every step in this dreary journey of disappointment through the 15 years has been taken because of a moral and spiritual failure somewhere."

With this proclamation as the keynote of its program, the World Alliance commended President Roosevelt for resuming friendly negotiations with the Russian Government and for easing the tenseness in the Far East by announcing the approaching return of the Atlantic fleet to its home bases. At the same time, many of the delegates expressed serious misgivings regarding the naval building program of the present Administration and a resolution condemning this naval program will be considered by the alliance later in the day.

Threefold Policy

Col. Raymond Robins, addressing a plenary session of the Good-Will Congress, advocated a threefold policy designed to strengthen the implements of peace. "The first step," he said, "for making peace effective is recognition of Russia by the United States and the development of trade relations between both countries. The two nations whose physical facts, domestic program and temper of the people, give best assurance of desiring and helping to maintain peace are the United States and the Soviet Union. Neither nation needs nor desires additional territory. Both are engaged in a domestic task which war would disorganize if not destroy and the psychology of both peoples is pacific.

"The second step for making peace effective is the liquidation of allied debts, and this settlement to be effective for peace must require and secure drastic reduction of

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American Legion Pledges Renewed Through Its Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

and indirectly performing a service for both community and nation. I have said frequently, and I will reiterate it just as long as God gives me strength, that no nation which refuses or refrains from taking care of its disabled veterans can endure.

Space will not permit a detailed resumé of our program on rehabilitation here. Suffice that primarily it takes care of the disabled who were injured in line of duty, and puts them back into the same status they were in prior to March 20, 1933. We want every World War veteran hospitalized in a government hospital if he is not reasonably able to hospitalize himself and requires it. We want presumptive service connection that existed prior to March 20, 1933, restored, and we want government protection for the widow and orphans of the veteran who gave his life in the service of his country.

Last spring the act that was passed in a frenzy in Congress virtually wiped out the entire structure of legislation that had been erected through the years. Nobody wanted any money taken away from the man disabled in the service—at least that is what they said to us and that is what those people who have tried to talk about it last year said to Congress.

No Great Difficulty

We anticipate no great difficulty with our program of rehabilitation. The public will agree with it. The press is favorable to it.

Second to rehabilitation in our major efforts is child welfare. We must increase our aid to needy children of veterans, an increase that is necessitated by economy slashes in the benefits to veterans. We must have ratified the child labor amendment in those states where this has not yet been done. We must promote legislation to advance public health facilities, both nationally and in the states. We must conduct educational campaigns concerning child welfare; the mothers' aid which will permit homes to be kept together; the legal adoption of minors and generally a better understanding of child welfare work.

The Legion has something to say about immigration. We believe immigration quotas should be reduced by 90 per cent down to 10 per cent, allowed under the 1924 laws. We must sponsor federal laws that will exclude alien Communists and that will send back to the country of their origin those aliens who would overthrow our Government or who are beholden to the Third Nationale. Any naturalized citizen must agree to bear arms in defense of his country in an emergency.

Directly of service to our communities is the program the Legion has adopted in respect to crime. A national law and order committee is to be appointed to study this problem and devise plans that will direct our state and national organizations in helping to curb this growing menace to our Government. We believe that the sale of machine guns and similar weapons should be restricted to military and law-enforcement authorities. The American Legion is opposed to the recognition of Soviet Russia, so long as its representatives continue the advocation of revolution in this country. We oppose the teaching of radical pacifism and we condemn the formation of groups holding allegiance to foreign governments.

The Legion is opposed to the cancellation of any or all war debts or any portion thereof. It likewise opposes the entry of the United States into the League of Nations or to the adherence to the World Court, either with or without reservations. We are 100 per cent in our endorsement of and coöperation with the NRA. We favor a sound dollar and a careful study by our Government of the dangers of inflation. We also demand equitable distribution of the tax burden and the elimination of injustices brought about by tax exempt securities.

There can be no confusion of thought in this Legion program. There will be no bickering, no personal likes or dislikes. We are going to stand shoulder to shoulder and do the things for which we fought in the World War, for which thousands of American youths gave their lives and for which we are dedicated as an organization. There will be no difficulty in the American public understanding that we are sincere to our expression.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Speaks for Legion On Armistice Day

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Edward A. Hayes
National Commander.

World Takes Inventory Of Peace Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

armaments. The economic gains to the peoples of the world that can be secured by a combined allied debts settlement and reduction of armaments would lift tremendous burdens from the bent backs of the producers in all lands and stop the mad race in ever-increasing armaments that, if continued, guarantees the next world war.

"The third step in making peace effective is the education of all the people in every signatory nation in the provisions and significance of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Paris, the supreme peace pact of human history. This epoch-marking world treaty for peace which is now international law in more than 60 nations should be the central fact on which a great educational program should be undertaken and carried forward by the united front of all the peace loving men and women in all lands."

Relations between the United States and Latin America were touched upon by Dr. R. J. Alfaro, Minister of the Republic of Panama. Dr. Alfaro, in discussing the disputes which resulted in war between Bolivia and Paraguay and between Colombia and Peru, said: "It does not seem bold to assert that if the nations involved in these conflicts had been tied by the juridical bonds of the inter-American conciliation and arbitration treaties it would have been easy to have their controversies submitted to peaceful methods of settlement."

Full-pledged American membership in the World Court and the League of Nations was advocated by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan. "It is ridiculous to suppose," this distinguished soldier declared, "that we will ever get a substantial reduction of armaments until the United States and other countries coöperate in the development of a peace system that will make resort to war less likely if not altogether impossible."

Other speakers included Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, British journalist, and Justice Florence E. Allen, Ohio jurist.

Dublin Has Noisiest Celebration in Years

DUBLIN, Nov. 11 (AP)—Dublin witnessed the biggest and nosiest Armistice eve demonstration in years last night, which culminated with the burning of two large Union Jacks on the college green.

The Irish Republican army and the Laborites were out with bands and banners, speakers and protests. After an impressive procession down the principal streets, the paraders converged on the college green.

Speakers violently denounced the Government for allowing Imperialist emblems to be displayed in Dublin in connection with armistice celebrations, as well as for not releasing Republican prisoners.

Prince of Wales Acts For King at Ceremony

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—King George decided today to remain away from Armistice Day ceremonies at the Cenotaph because of inclement weather, an announcement said.

The Prince of Wales was deputized to lead in ceremonies at the great memorial in the middle of Whitehall. The ceremonies included the placing of a wreath of poppies at the base of the memorial.

Wreath Laid in Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (AP)—Fifty exchange students from the United States observed Armistice Day by depositing a wreath at the memorial to Prussia's fallen today.

This act, by American students, was probably the first observance of the anniversary in Germany since the Germans regard the day as commemorating Germany's humiliation and therefore do not observe it.

Pinchot Calls Session To Enact Liquor Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 11—Members of the General Assembly have before them today a call by Gov. Gifford Pinchot that they meet in extraordinary session on Monday to enact liquor-control legislation. The call contains Governor Pinchot's recommendation for the establishment of state liquor stores, unless more satisfactory methods can be found for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Governor Pinchot's message lists about a dozen other subjects regarding which legislation should be enacted. These include milk control, utilities, social and labor legislation, unemployment, relief, tax reduction and roads.

The subject of liquor control is one of the outstanding questions before the State, and Governor Pinchot has held conferences with political and legislative leaders recently in an effort to work out some practical scheme to this end. He favored the setting up of an alcohol permit board as a part of his administration, vesting in the board the power to restrict the sale of alcoholic beverages to state-owned and operated stores. No agreement was reached on this. Indeed, the only thing upon which they could agree, it was reported in quarters believed to be informed, was that there should be no return of the saloon.

Orderly Marketing Aids Orange Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — Convinced that only the orderly marketing of citrus fruits can bring to the growers a profitable return, citrus men who have participated in a stabilization plan for shipping the Valencia orange crop this year now are favoring the extension of a similar plan for the coming navel orange season.

Shipments of southern California navel oranges normally commence in November, although the peak of the marketing is not reached until after the New Year. Growers and shippers from all parts of southern California, meeting in Riverside recently, went on record as favoring not only continuation of the Valencia stabilization pact but approval of the proposed federal stabilization plan. This would result, they contend, not only in a stabilized shipping plan in California but also in Florida and Texas.

With only about 80 per cent of the Valencia shippers signed up under the California stabilization plan last summer, a distinct improvement in prices was noted, it is stated. A nation-wide plan, federally enforced, would necessarily include 100 per cent of the shippers, and should, therefore, serve to stabilize citrus prices to a high degree, it is pointed out.

A Different Story for a Different Occasion

YESTERDAY
THINK OF IT! MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN LIQUOR REVENUE SIMPLY BY REPEALING TH' 18TH AMENDMENT!!
LIQUOR INTERESTS
HARD DRESSED TAXPAYER
TODAY
SAY MISTER-YOU'D BETTER GO EASY ON THAT TAX STUFF OR YOU'LL ENCOURAGE TH' BOOTLEGGERS AND TH' SPEAKEASIES!!
LIQUOR CONTROL MEASURES
LICENSING TAX
DISTILLERS TAX
WHOLESALE TO DEALERS TAX
STATE LEGISLATURES
LIQUOR INTERESTS

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commission Helps Jobless Workers In Philadelphia Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11—The first published report of the Pennsylvania Employment Commission on the problems of unemployment as observed through individual interviews with 30,000 persons who sought its help during the first eight months of its functioning, beginning February, 1932, has just been issued here and will be followed, from time to time, by further publications of this body, formed, through public and private interests, to study, analyze and interpret the labor market here and the function of a public employment office in relation to it.

Sponsored by organizations of business men, social educators and labor leaders, the commission is supported by appropriations from the State, the community and the Spelman Fund of New York, as Mr. Richard M. Neustadt, director, states in his foreword of the report.

Using the employment office set up here for the purpose of experimenting with standards and techniques that might be adopted by a nation-wide system of public exchanges, the commission has attempted, not only to act in the capacity of employment agency for the unemployed but to "interpret these applicants to the community so that out of common appreciation may come effort toward an improved social order in which the tragic consequences of unemployment may not bear cruelly upon so many," Mr. Neustadt says.

For these reasons the report contains material that is of much more than news interest on the unemployment condition during the eight months under study for its issuance, for the analytical and interpretive functions of the employment commission are, if anything, more highly stressed than its administrative office.

New Storm Spots Show on Farm Map

By the Associated Press

The national farm strike was three weeks old today but apparently was still in swaddling clothes.

Proclaimed by the National Farmers Holiday Association as a farm price booster, one of the embargo's recent developments has centered around organization of anti-strike units in the two states where it has been most active.

As the strike entered its fourth week market centers reported that its effects have had only temporary influence on livestock and milk receipts. It has, however, brought public notice to the demands of the Holiday Association.

The Farm Administration hauled its legal artillery into position for the first offensive against farmers resisting the relief program. It called a hearing for Nov. 15, in Chicago, on 77 alleged violations of the milk marketing agreement, the huge contract which is to govern the sale of milk in the city.

Four storm spots appeared on the farm map. Pickets were blamed for dynamite blasts which rocked two bridges near Missouri Valley, Iowa. Strikers and deputies exchanged shots at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. One Paynesville (Iowa) creamery closed after threats from farmers. Strikers mauled a sheriff and deputies at Marshall, Minn., and closed a packing plant there.

Still militant, Milo Reno, strike general, wrote midwestern Governors urging them to organize and protect the farmers.

Oregon Gets Funds For Works Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—In addition to $6,100,000 granted to Oregon for highway construction, and in addition to regular Public Works Administration funds for bridges and other major projects, $4,354,540 has been allocated to Oregon to date under the public works bill. Tabulations have been made by Mr. Frederick Steiwer, United States Senator for Oregon.

The amount has been allocated as follows: National forest highways, $2,186,449; national forest roads and trails, $1,064,000; public lands highways, $335,141.

Forest highway projects approved total $1,853,000, according to the Oregon Senator. Contracts have been let totaling $598,000 and projects advertised total $440,000. The Indian bureau has allotted $25,000 to the Klamath Indian Reservation, $20,000 to the Umatilla and $60,000 to the Warm Springs Reservation. For its 75 jurisdictions $4,000,000 is available, he said.

Prehistoric Relics Discovered in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Discoveries of prehistoric relics attributed to the Paleolithic Age have just been made at Los Canchalejos near Chamartin in the Province of Ayila. They are at an altitude of 4300 feet and thus form the highest relics of their kind in the Peninsula.

Axes and various kinds of implements worked in quartz have been brought to light. They are in as perfect a condition as the best hitherto found in Spain—those from the Manzanares Valley deposits near Madrid. The new finds have been handed over to the National Museum of Natural Sciences in the capital by Señor Cobre who discovered them.

Iron Age discoveries were unearthed by the same investigator in the Necropolis at La Osera, while investigations are proceeding at Elche in the Province of Alicante, where important finds of statuary and pottery have been announced.

Mitton Elected Head Of Retail Trade Board

Mr. Richard Mitton has been elected president of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce with Mr. P. A. O'Connell as first vice-president, it is announced. The board has completed one of the most successful years in its history, from the standpoint of things achieved and service rendered to members, it is revealed.

Other officers chosen were Mr. J. G. McNeil, second vice-president, Mr. B. D. Black, treasurer, Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager, and Mr. R. A. Johnston, secretary.

LaGuardia Urges Ousting of Bosses

(Continued from Page 1)

system whereby the political leaders in each assembly district fix judges, choose court clerks, issue orders to the Mayor and otherwise fulfill the Tammany credo of privileges for the rich and minor gratuities for the poor. Through it the citizens were given a complete index of the graft, corruption, racketeering and extravagance of a politically-dominated municipal government.

"But Tammany took the popular consent of all this for granted," Major LaGuardia said. "It thought it could roll up impressive election totals indefinitely to further the impression that it was vain to censure or oppose such a majority—a kind of twisting belief in the right of the majority to the majority must be right.

"That majority proved on Nov. 7 that while a people is often deceived it is never corrupted."

U. S. Cities Must Change

Major LaGuardia sees a historical significance in the program of the City Fusion Party to recreate the government of this largest of the nation's cities.

"Municipal government in the United States has been a conspicuous failure from the start," he said, "yet I say that it is almost as important in the life of America to have a strong, clean, effective, free city government as a capable, brilliant National Government. Certainly no problem in America today has a closer relation to the welfare of more people than that involved in the management of our cities.

"In converting the American city into an agency of municipal service, we benefit the whole nation, for th political machines contaminate, not only the localities where they exist, but our state and national life as well.

"Bosses Contaminate Nation"

"These organized bands of unscrupulous men, without interest in national affairs, have misused the name and the emblem and the machinery of the Democratic Party, of the Republican Party, to get control of city government. By virtue of this local domination, the machine is able to directly influence national politics, thwart national hopes and lower national standards.

"The purposes of all these machines are identical—the business of looking after their members. An overthrow happens only when the organization becomes so callous to the rights of all that a wave of indignation spreads through the municipality—as in New York today.

"Today, New York City has thrown off the helpless state that bound it to obey its Cæsars—the district leaders—no matter whether they governed well or ill. It has elected an anti-organization ticket pledged to give the city a non-political, unbossed administration. It is possible to continue to do this thing at subsequent elections."

City Breaks Shackles

Major LaGuardia stressed the necessity for the forces that elected him to continue mobilized as a permanent nonpartisan instrument back of his administration.

"Fusion does not mean a government administered for Democrats, for Republicans, for Socialists, but a government for the good of the people, without regard to political consideration," he declared.

"The entity into which the forces of decency in New York welded themselves to make the Fusion movement is a composite of Independents, Republicans, Progressives, Independent Democrats, the Citizens' Union, the City Club, the Knickerbocker Democrats, taxpayer and other civic groups. It is a cohesion of forward-looking citizens that makes a constructive program eminently possible. But the idea that New York is the natural, foreordained victim of some form or other of party despotism must be completely dispelled.

For Revised City Charter

"The task ahead is not for any political machine, nor for any one party, nor for any one group of men and women, but for all honest, decent citizens working together.

"This mobilization would support my efforts for a modern, simple and understandable new city charter to take the place of the archaic, complicated system now in force—for changes so great, so substantial and so beneficial that we never will be able to go back to the old system.

"It is ironical that I who for years have dreamed of the fine things the city could do with the money being squandered and stolen must use my best efforts to pay off the debts of the previous administrations.

"But I can see our city of the future. The city of skyscrapers can have cheerful, sanitary houses, clean streets, beautiful parks, a thorough system of education, well-run public markets. We do not need to spend more than $100,000,000 to accomplish these things.

To End Rackets

"We need to rid the city of commercialized crime and racketeers.

"Administrative functions must be performed by those selected by all elements of the community, regardless of national party affiliations.

"New York City is a living, growing organism. It is one of the greatest experiments in democratic government with the greatest possibilities for good. Here are representatives of every race and religion on the face of the globe. To keep them living together in peace and harmony and mutual good will—that is a task worthy of any one's efforts."

College Men Start Educational Drive Against Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—While awaiting action from the repealists, who insist that the only solution to the drink problem is through a program of education against alcohol, the Intercollegiate Association for Education on the Alcohol Problem has launched its own campaign.

The association formerly the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, will carry on a national intercollegiate program of factual and scientific study and discussion of alcoholic drinks, it is announced by Mr. Harry S. Warner, general secretary. Investigation and comparison of the effects of drink on individuals and in society under three contrasting periods—the "old saloon days," the prohibition period, and the repeal period—will be encouraged by student groups and by college professors and their classes throughout the country.

"Attention will be directed more to the social and psychological effects of drink," Mr. Warner advises, "than to those that are political or physical. Study material, high-grade speakers, forum leaders and keen young students secretaries will be made available to the colleges desiring them."

The plan is not so much a "campaign" or "crusade," declares Mr. Warner, as it is a permanent educational organization movement.

Chicago Mayor Favors Tavern Liquor Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 — Declaring that the old-fashioned saloon will never be tolerated by the public again and that allowing it to return would violate both party platforms, Mayor Edward J. Kelly yesterday urged the State Liquor Control Commission to avoid any such possibility in the plan it recommends to the Legislature.

The Chicago Mayor would have liquor sold in places which he designated as "taverns," where people would sit at tables, and where everything would be open to public view—no back rooms, no "upstairs dining rooms," nothing to hide what goes on. Above all, he wants no bars, except perhaps a small service bar in the back to serve from.

"With no bar to stand up at, and nothing to hide them from public view," he said, "I don't think people are going to drink too much. But the public will not tolerate the kind of disorder which would come from the old-fashioned saloon."

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North Carolina Hopes to Become Model Dry State

Vote Against Repeal Is Held to Be Strict Mandate of the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The significance of the prohibition landslide recorded in North Carolina, Nov. 7, when the majority against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment exceeded 150,000, does not lie simply in the fact that this State was the first, with South Carolina, to break the chain of continuous wet victories.

Prior to the election, there was much talk of platform "mandates." Now that the votes have been counted and North Carolina's stand on the liquor question is unmistakable, it is conceded, even by wet newspapers and those which took no active part in the campaign either way, that there has been a "mandate" given by the people themselves which must be obeyed, not only by those who were hoping to sell liquor legally in this State after the next session of the State Legislature, but by police officials, judges and other charged with law enforcement.

It is definitely asserted by the United Dry forces, headed by Dr. William Louis Poteat, president emeritus of Wake Forest College, and by others who took a leading part in the contest, that an organized effort will be launched to make North Carolina the "model" temperance state of the Union and to prove that prohibition can be enforced.

The election of Nov. 7, in North Carolina, definitely established certain pertinent facts. Viewed from a purely local standpoint, it showed that North Carolina voters, after 25 years of state prohibition and 13 years of constitutional aridity, were unwilling to abandon either.

Numerous advantages will result from the recent North Carolina election. The next Legislature, which meets in January, 1935 the members of which will be chosen next year, will be dry. There can be no doubt on this point, as 88 of the State's 100 counties voted against repeal. There will be no convention to consider repeal, but prospective delegates were elected just the same, and the count shows the wets secured only 16, while the drys elected 104. The fact that the next Legislature will be dry, in view of the overwhelming sentiment in that direction expressed by the whole people, means that it will neither repeal the state's prohibition law nor call an election on the subject, as the voters already have decided that matter.

In 1908, North Carolina voted dry by a majority of 44,000. In 1928, it rejected former Governor Smith's candidacy by a majority of 63,000, and on Nov. 7, this year, reaffirmed its adherence to prohibition by a majority that will likely exceed 160,000, when the vote is officially canvassed.

North Carolina's civic duty, therefore, is not the "regulation" of the liquor traffic, after the Eighteenth Amendment is formally erased from the Constitution, but a strict enforcement of prohibition, backed up by a healthy public sentiment.

Volstead Says Wet Promises Are Silly

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 11 (AP)—Mr. Andrew J. Volstead, co-author of the prohibition enforcement law, broke his silence respecting prohibition repeal yesterday and in a public letter to wets in local newspapers said the "wets won through politics, the lavish use of money, the rankest kind of propaganda and brazen nullification of the Constitution."

"You have promised that the saloon is not to come back," he writes. "Is there still any one silly enough to believe that you will carry out that promise after you have authorized the sale of beer, three ordinary glasses of which contain as much alcohol as two ordinary glasses of whiskey?

"The drys were overconfident. It behooves the wets not to make their mistake. In the future you will have to answer for failures; you cannot lay to prohibition all the misdeeds and suffering of the future that you laid to prohibition in the past."

Early Buying Volume Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Early buying is reported to be in good volume and merchants in various parts of the country are represented as confident that the aggregate trade will run well in excess of last year's.

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MISSES' and WOMEN'S COATS—THIRD FLOOR

Federal Control Of Press Deplored At Madrid Parley

French Warn Conference Not to Consider Arms Subsidy Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Nov. 11—A statement strongly deprecating government control of the press was published by the secretariat of the Second International Press Conference now in session here. The conference is being attended by representatives of 28 countries among whom is Soviet Russia but not Germany. No resolution on the subject of press control has yet been adopted, but representatives of various countries including the United States made their position so clear that the secretariat published a declaration to this effect.

As explained by Dr. Claudio Sanchez Albornos, Foreign Minister, who inaugurated the conference, the main object of the gathering is cooperation of the press in organization for peace.

Señor Doussinague, director of the Spanish foreign affairs department, was elected chairman.

The question of false news and restriction of freedom of the press led to important discussion. Some delegates had feared proposals were to be debated for establishment of methods of official control of reports of news which by false or "tendencious" nature might affect international harmony.

International Federation journalists explained it is necessary to distinguish between "inaccurate news," "tendencious information and propaganda" and "false information."

Mr. Robert Pell, American representative, read a paper on means of insuring greater abundance of reliable news, and another one on means of promoting closer coöperation between international press organizations.

The "false" news commission which was appointed has now drawn up resolutions to be submitted to the plenary session to the effect that a permanent international commission of journalists should be constituted to eliminate false news in a preventive but not in a repressive sense.

It is furthermore urged that study be made of the financial backing of newspapers on account of the influence over news reports exercised by vested interests.

Mr. Rosenberg, of the Soviet delegation, pressed adoption of a declaration against the practice of munitions firms subsidizing the press. French delegates, backed by representatives of the Little Entente, objected and threatened to take no further part in the discussion if the matter were proceeded with.

Some delegates point out it is an open secret that an important French news agency is subsidized heavily by a well known firm manufacturing arms.

Canada Turns Down United States Money

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Nov. 11

CANADA'S 13,000 post offices had orders today not to accept United States currency.

The instructions went out from district headquarters yesterday because the American dollar had fallen below par in relation to Canadian money.

Border as well as interior points were affected.

Police Are Called in

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Nov. 11 (AP)—Riotous disorders here during the Armistice Day observance, resulted in police drawing their truncheons to deal with a demonstration by the student "no-more-war" organization today.

Austrian Disorder Leads to Decree Of Martial Law

Anniversary of Founding of Republic Comes in Period of Crisis

VIENNA, Nov. 11 (AP)—The post-war Austrian Republic tomorrow will pass the fifteenth anniversary of its founding under martial law, with police and troops alert and 2000 additional Fascist Heimwehr (home guards) mobilized to prevent disorders.

A decree declaring martial law and a communiqué pointing out that violence or "inciting to violence" will be met with capital punishment were published today.

The communiqué explained that the extreme penalty was being reintroduced by "popular demand" in the only way possible under the martial law.

Nearly 200 Socialists have been arrested in disturbances which developed as police suppressed attempts to hold Socialist meetings in Vienna. These prisoners, however, are not expected to face the extreme penalty because the disorders occurred before the decree was published.

Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey and other Heimwehr leaders conferred most of the night outlining precautionary measures against possible retaliation by Socialists or National Socialists. Soldiers were ordered held in garrisons ready for action Sunday.

Unidentified men killed one Heimwehr auxiliary policeman at Lochau early today and wounded his companion officer, despite the fact that martial law had been declared throughout Austria to prevent just such disorders.

At the same time, it was reported here that a bomb was thrown into the home of a member of the Vorarlberg Provincial Diet there, wrecking furniture and damaging the house. There were no casualties.

Mixing of the Purple and the Black

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

King Victor Emanuel of Italy Returns Fascist Salute

For First Time Participating in Fascist Celebration the King Reviews 20,000 Fascisti Marching Into Rome

Forceful Methods Help City To Collect 98 P. C. of Taxes

National Conference on Government Cheered by Municipal Election Results, Sees Hope for City Managers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 10—The story of how Providence, R. I., with a quarter million population, has kept its level of tax collections up to 98 per cent, and before 1932 to nearly 99½ per cent was described to the National Conference on Government here today.

The same audience had just heard Mr. E. Fleetwood Dunstan of New York, chairman of the Municipal Securities Committee of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, discuss ways and means for refunding the debt and restoring the credit of municipalities which are in default.

Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick, city treasurer of Providence, described the rigorous measures which his city uses in collecting tax levies. He said that in Providence the city treasurer also was the collector of taxes, having a personal daily knowledge of the city's financial responsibilities and obligations, and, therefore, a keen sense of the necessity for making collections.

"The budget of current operating expenses, including debt service charges, stands out in his mind as a goal for which only a full collection of the assessed tax can answer," he added.

City Withholds Settlement

"City employees' pay checks are withheld until their taxes are paid when a certain reasonable date of delinquency has been passed," he continued.

"We enlist the police department in delivering notices for unpaid personal property levies. A list of these is turned over to the city solicitor the latter part of January each year.

"In the case of automobiles, the registration and engine numbers are supplied, and the constable picks up the machine wherever he finds it and puts it in a garage, where it stays until the taxes and all incidental collection charges are paid. This also means an average storage charge of $7.50.

"The record of tax collections in Providence has been over 99 per cent and nearer to 99½ for every year until 1932. The collection for 1932 is now slightly over 98 per cent out of a total assessment of $13,206,986.17.

Collect on Real Estate

"The small percentage of taxes remaining unpaid each year is represented practically all by unpaid personal property taxes and includes the usual "fly-by-nights," removals from the State and the like. Unpaid taxes on real estate are practically nil, and at the end of the 1931 collection, after 100 years of incorporation of the city, our uncollected real estate tax amounted to less than $18,000."

Mr. Dunstan, in his discussion of defaulting, or nearly insolvent, municipalities, said that "usually all that is necessary is a judicious refunding of the debt."

"However, a bill which passed the House last June and is coming up in the Senate in January would give the Federal Court the right to compel the minority to accept whatever treatment the majority agrees to as the best that the municipality can do. If passed, this will go a long way toward stabilizing credit conditions in America."

City Managers Coming

Mr. Richard S. Childs, formerly president of the National Municipal League and president of the City Club of New York, predicted in the next five years "another forward surge that will introduce managers into at least one-third of our cities, perhaps including New York.

"These things go in waves," he said. "The next wave will be a big one. There is bitter discontent among citizens and taxpayers all over the map, and politicians in general are on the run. Reckless budget-slashing and taxpayers' strikes must give way to sober and patient constructive methods of reform. The manager plan has been introduced to remedy just such desperate situations in city after city during the past 20 years, with extraordinarily uniform success."

Mr. Carl H. Chatters of Chicago, executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers Associations, urged study of city defaults to make sure whether they are due solely to the depression. He suggested the fault might also lie with a poor revenue system, with lack of legislation, or with the entire theory of local government borrowing.

"One thing is sure," Mr. Chatters asserted. "Out of the present situation will grow demands for new restrictions — probably more rigid state control of local borrowing, of the purposes for which debts may be incurred, of limits on overlapping debts and of the terms for which bonds may be sold. In place of borrowing by multitudinous units of Government, we may see loans pooled."

Indo-Japanese Trade Discussions To Affect World

Conference Expected to Have Developments of Far-Reaching Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—Commercial developments of world-wide importance are awaited from the visit of a Japanese trade delegation now in India.

The delegation is in two sections. One is official. Its business is to discuss tariff accommodation with the Government of India. Competition has provoked the latter to raise the import duty on certain classes of Japanese cotton textiles to 75 per cent ad valorem and to denounce the Indo-Japanese trade convention, so as to be able to apply a strongly protective tariff to other Japanese manufactures in accordance with a safeguarding bill which the Indian Central Legislature passed last March.

The other section of the delegation comprises mercantile representatives, who have come to talk with Indian merchants.

A noteworthy accompaniment of the official Japanese delegation is a band of journalists who have to justify their existence as publicists, although the critical negotiations are being mostly conducted in private.

The Japanese, helped by their depreciated currency, have been pouring manufactured goods into India at prices with which Indian manufacturers cannot compete. As India is quite resolved not to have its existing industries destroyed, the visitors cannot hope to get all they want out of the current negotiations. But the people of both countries are anxious to do as much as possible to cultivate mutual friendship.

The Japanese journalists, building up dispatches on material other than negotiation news, are spreading in their own country a new appreciation of what India is and stands for and the effect should be influential for good in the future.

Women Urged to Aid Men to Find Work As Their Part in NRA

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 11—Women can best aid in the buy-now campaign by first helping unemployed men to get work, Miss Mary E. Hughes, head of the Women's Division of the NRA, declared in a talk to Chicago women Nov. 9.

"We have reached the place," Miss Hughes said, "where many a family is separated because there is not the income to keep it together." Visualizing the fathers of such homes as wandering, unable to make contacts that will assure them a place in the economic scheme, she appealed to the women whose homes have not been disrupted by economic disturbance to make themselves responsible for finding work for these unemployed men.

"Secure the names of some of them," she implored, "and persuade the business men of your acquaintance to take them on. Impress upon the employers the fact that they will profit in the end through the increase of purchasing power."

Miss Hughes urged women also to help the buy-now campaign by promoting judicious spending, helping their less informed neighbors to buy wisely. She spoke yesterday to the Chicago Women's Aid, but is addressing other women's organizations while here. As a step toward carrying out the activities she recommended, a local committee from women's organizations was formed to draft plans to that end, with Mrs. Elizabeth Conkey, Illinois chairman of the Women's Division of the NRA, as its head.

Wool Trading Active

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Handlers of piece goods report a more cheerful sentiment in the trade following more active retail buying of men's clothing and a considerable lessening of retailers' stocks.

SHIELD

YOUR CAR AGAINST WINTER!

It's none too soon to prepare your car for winter driving. Socony Winter-Proof Service is the answer. It's the quick and inexpensive way to protect the engine, chassis and cooling system of your car against the hardest driving season of them all. Ask a Socony man about it today. Mobil-ize your car for winter with Socony Winter-Proof Service.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
A SOCONY-VACUUM COMPANY

What you get in Socony Winter-Proof Service

FOR THE ENGINE

SOCONY MOBILGAS or Socony Ethyl, gasolines specifically adapted through Climatic Control to deliver quickest starting.

MOBILOIL ARCTIC, a double-range winter oil which gives instant lubrication in zero weather, full protection at highest engine temperatures.

SOCONY UPPERLUBE, a concentrated top cylinder lubricant which aids quick starting, frees sticky valves, reduces engine wear.

FOR THE CHASSIS

CHASSIS LUBRICATION with winter grades of Mobilgrease for safe, wear-proof operation of all working joints and moving parts.

MOBILOIL "CW" to insure easy gear shifting and protection of gear teeth all winter long.

FOR THE COOLING SYSTEM

SOCONY RADIATOR FLUSH a new idea in preparing the cooling system for anti-freeze. Purges the radiator and engine block of grease, rust and scale.

SOCONY ANTI-FREEZE, a new, permanent anti-freeze. One filling lasts all winter. It's safe and economical.

Gargoyle Mobiloil

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Before you buy for your home

—shop Paine Furniture Co. There are many reasons why you owe it to yourself to visit this leading home furnishing store. Here are four:

Variety

Whether your selection be in the very inexpensive price range, in the medium, or in the exclusive, Paine assortments are complete. Those with small incomes, those of moderate means, and those to whom price is secondary, alike find here satisfying choice.

Quality

The name PAINE traditionally means dependable furniture. This reputation and the confidence it inspires is our most prized asset. We could not afford to jeopardize it by selling anything unworthy.

Values

Buying in quantity, taking advantage of favorable discounts, knowing the market, when and where to pick up spectacular bargains, these are factors that make Paine's famous for values.

Specialist Service

Since 1835 our entire energy has been devoted to furnishing homes. The experience thus gained enables us to offer specialist service. The Paine personnel includes an aggregate of ability that we believe to be preëminent of its kind.

You will enjoy shopping at Paine's. The Modern House, Small Apartment, Old English Room, the workshops, the spacious display floors, an ever-changing pageant of appealing things, combine to make this store a magnet of perennial interest.

If you have never been here, we particularly invite you. You are welcome even if you only want to look. We endeavor to make even looking worth your coming.

PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington St., Boston

A store you love to visit.

Public Forgotten In Massachusetts Wet Controversy

(Continued from Page 1)

the five-man Alcoholic Beverages Commission. The three men already constituting the A. B. C. would be retained and two more added—one Republican and one Democrat. The three men and their terms are: Mr. William P. Hayes, five years; Mr. John P. Buckley, four years, and Mr. William A. L. Bazley, two years. The other two members will be appointed by the Governor.

The emergency preamble which has been attached to the bill to make it immediately operative, is the chief hope of the opponents of the tavern. The emergency preamble could be blocked by one-third of the legislators, and the prospects of recruiting this number against the tavern are considered excellent.

However, sponsors of the tavern found a loophole. If the necessary one-third cannot be mustered, an effort will be made to pass the bill as an ordinary measure requiring merely a majority vote and dependence would be placed on the Governor to make it immediately effective. Among the constitutional powers vested in the Governor is that giving him the right to make a measure immediately operative if public welfare, convenience or safety dictates.

Governor Favors Tavern

Since the Governor has spoken favorably of the "tavernized-saloon," there is likelihood that he might use this power. There is, however, reason to believe the tavern can be defeated by a majority vote.

A committeeman yesterday expressed the belief that the tavern will be defeated this session, but that it could be squeezed through at the regular session convening next January.

All work on the liquor bill has been in committee so far, although the Legislature convened in special session last Wednesday. In accordance with the Governor's exhortation for speedy passage of the uncontroversial sections of the bill, the committee has presented the Legislature with an apparently innocuous morsel to turn on the legislative spit Monday.

With promises of a new era in liquor control fading into the limbo of expediencies and with the re-emergence of the old order, it has even been suggested that a man be placed on the liquor commission who has had experience in the old-time liquor industry. This suggestion was embodied in a resolution by the Massachusetts Wholesale Distributors of Alcoholic Beverages. Thus the liquor interests, instead of assuming a carefully regulated and subordinated position as promised, would insinuate themselves into the very machinery devised to regulate them.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain or snow tonight and Sunday morning; slightly warmer tonight; moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming southerly and increasing, shifting to northwest Sunday and probably becoming strong.

Maine: Snow late tonight and Sunday, little change in temperature.

Connecticut: Rain on the coast, and rain or snow in the interior tonight, probably ending Sunday morning. Slightly warmer tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Rain or snow on coast, and snow in interior tonight and Sunday morning. Slightly warmer on coast tonight.

Rhode Island: Rain on the coast, and rain or snow in interior tonight probably ending Sunday morning. Slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh shifting winds over north portion, and increasing southerly winds over south portion shifting to northwest and probably becoming strong Sunday, and overcast weather with rain over south and snow or rain over north portion tonight and Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 5:42 p. m., Sunday, 6:18 a. m. Height of Tides, 8.4ft., 8.3ft.

Light all vehicles at 4:58 p. m.

Board of Trade Figures

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of October: Total imports, £61,770,000; exports of British products, £34,130,000; re-exports, £4,570,000; total exports, £38,700,000; excess of imports, £23,070,000.

Miami This Winter

"Keyes Management Insures Satisfaction" at any of these apartments:

MIAMI BEACH

Park Lane Apartment Hotel	Alton at 10th
The Mildred Lee	948 W. 48th St.
The Rivanna	929 Michigan
The Royal Palm	2908 Royal Palm Ave.

MIAMI

The Corona	45 S. E. 2nd St.
The Fredora Court	1239 S. Bayshore Dr.
The Anarda	244 N. E. 28th St.
The Bay Breeze	630 N. E. 24th St.
The Shadowlawn	136 N. E. 46th St.
The Deering	128 N. E. 46th St.
The Esther	101 N. E. 51st St.
The Alpena	357 S. W. 10th Ave.
El Jardine	984 S. W. 4th St.
The Griffith	2357 S. W. 9th St.
The Vivian	2161 S. W. 14th Terrace
The Buckingham	107 N. W. 8th Ave.
The Wheelock	676 N. W. 47th St.
The Golde	421 N. W. 59th Terrace

CORAL GABLES

The Biltmore Arms	935 Catalonia
The De Castro	534 Anastasia
The Sidonia Gardens	39 Sidonia

HOTELS

The Cambridge	330 Michigan
The Barcelona	Espanola and Drexel

Our Home Rental Dept. also has a very complete file of residential properties available for lease this season. Tell us your requirements and we will be glad to send complete information.

Our 1933-34 illustrated Apartment Rental Guide will be mailed on request. You'll like our service.

THE KEYES COMPANY

19 W. FLAGLER, MIAMI
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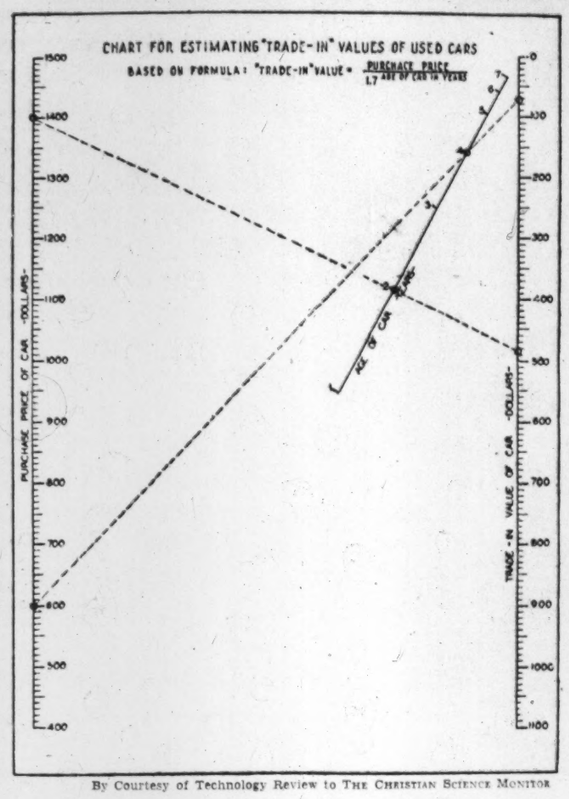
True Economy for Car Owners Based on Costs and 'Trade-In'



By Courtesy of Technology Review to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Shows When Hour Arrives to Trade In Cars

"But I cared for this car with almost paternal affection!" expostulates Mr. Smith when the automobile salesman, in an offhand manner quotes the trade-in value of the present family vehicle of the Smiths.

"I'm afraid that really makes no difference," he is told casually. "You see, as long as it runs reasonably well that's all we want to know. We simply take the standard value for the make and model of the particular car."

"But our car, here," persists Mr. Smith, "has only gone a bare ten thousand miles and I have just had it completely overhauled—and you see it has two new tires, and as for the paint, we have had it carefully waxed since the day we bought it!"

"Yes, I see it's in fine shape," agrees the salesman with a deprecatory shrug, "but still we can only offer you the same allowance. It's a rule with us."

"But at that rate I should be just as well off now if I had driven the car 50,000 miles over bad roads and had given it no care at all!" cries Mr. Smith.

"That's true," says the salesman.

The Deal Is Off—For Now

Mr. Smith pulls his hat firmly on, steps into his old, reliable vehicle and speeds home for a family conference.

Fortunately he has a copy of the October issue of the Technology Review, which contains a highly illuminating article on this very subject, by Temple C. Patton. It is entitled "Shall I Trade In My Car?"

To begin with Mr. Smith reads that the turn-in value of used cars is definitely fixed by the majority of dealers by taking the purchase price of any car and dividing into it the product of its age in years multiplied by 1.7.

He then finds the interesting diagram reproduced here. On the scale at the left he places a dot at the 1400 mark—the price of his car when new. On the diagonal line he makes another dot at the two-year point. Laying a ruler across these two marks he finds it crosses the right hand scale at 485—proving that the turn-in value of his car at the present moment is $485—the amount just quoted by the adamant salesman.

Work Sheet Helpful

Next he comes across a work sheet whose appearance is slightly reminiscent of the income tax season. However, he braves its terrors and fills it out systematically.

The cost of the car, its age, its present turn-in value, the sum he has spent so far for repairs—all these details are filled in. In return for his effort he is faced with the fact that the average yearly cost of car ownership for him has been $558.

"This is getting down to brass tacks," he remarks to his wife—and proceeds further.

Thinking of keeping the car for another two years, he figures he will spend $450 during this period to keep it in thoroughly good condition. But the ruler and chart remind him that at the end of two years it will have suffered an additional depreciation of $315, for its value then will be no more than $170.

Expense Determined Easily

Taking everything together then, he finds that the cost of keeping the old car in good running order for two more years will be $765—whereas the expense of operating a new car for the same period would be $1116.

"My dear," he says to his wife, "if we postpone trading in this car for another two years—and pay for all the attention it may need to keep it in perfect order, we shall be better off by $351!"

"By all means let's keep it then!" exclaims Mrs. Smith. "I should hate to see it go, really, I'm so used to driving it now—and that extra $351 will be very useful for other things!"

That evening, over the garden fence, Smith tells his neighbor Jones about the figuring he has done. Jones is interested. He is faced with the same problem—except that his car is now four years old and only cost $600 when new.

Analysis Pays

Together they apply the ruler to the chart and discover that its trade-in value now is just $70. Going through the procedure with the form, they find that in Jones' case the cost of keeping his present car for just one year more would be $220, while the expense of running a new car for the same period would be $8 less.

"Well, at that rate," says Jones, "I won't hesitate any longer. I'll make the trade tomorrow!"

Mr. Temple C. Patton in his article removes the cloak of mystery that shrouds the subject of true economy for car owners. By considering the whole question on a basis of yearly costs of automobile ownership, including depreciation, he shows how it is possible to determine the exact point at which it pays to trade in an old model for a new car—and incidentally he proves that careful attention to any car really does pay!

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky's program for the season's fifth pair of Boston Symphony concerts could hardly have brought distress to the most conservative of his subscriber—unless the "Heldenleben" of Richard Strauss is to be regarded, after a third of a century, as the bearer of subversive teachings. Nor could the list be described as the most stimulating ever concocted by this excellent program-maker. For it contained besides Strauss's autobiography the Concerto Grosso No. 5 in D major by Handel, the First Norfolk Rhapsody of Vaughan Williams and for novelty the Divertissements on a Pastoral Theme by M Gabriel Pierné, the distinguished Parisian conductor. Interest therefore was concentrated chiefly on the performance, which rewarded attention.

M. Pierné's theme is of no great distinction. Upon it he has constructed "free variations" which include a waltz and a Blues and deploy a saxophone solo. In the jazz sections he has been very discreet and well-bred. The work as a whole is urbane, agreeable, disarming It suffered from following the more authentically pastoral score of Vaughan Williams, which was revealed on this occasion in its full vestiture of poet's imagination. The Handel gave play once more to the superb string choirs, and to the solo violins of Messrs. Burgin and Theodorowicz and the solo cello of Mr Bedetti. The Strauss had a virtuosic performance. L. A. S.

Pro Arte Quartet

Last evening the Pro Arte Quartet played for the third time this week in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, concluding the series of concerts given by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. The hall again was filled to overflowing. The modernists had their innings last evening, beginning with Schönberg, continuing with Roy Harris, and concluding with Hindemith. For those who think modern music means only a series of dissonances, last evening's compositions would have been illuminating. The Schönberg Quartet No. 2, in F sharp minor, enlisted a soprano as well as the strings, Mme. Olga Averino singing with rare skill the verses of Stefan George, which the composer had set for the third and fourth sections of his composition. The music, written in 1908 and revised in 1921, is forceful, emotional, and filled with an almost incredible beauty. The first two movements seem to set the stage for the entrance of the voice, which is used in the current manner, as though it were another instrument. Yet this does not mean that the writing for voice is not idiomatic. It is expertly and carefully done, and carries such an impact that the audience at the close of the fourth movement sat in the involuntary breathless silence which is the greatest tribute any work may receive. After the moment of silence came prolonged, ardent applause which brought Schönberg himself, now resident and teaching in Boston, to the stage. Further, after a brief time, the audience rose to its feet, offering tribute to the man whose music had so deeply stirred all.

Roy Harris, whose carefully wrought and technically interesting new work, Three Variations on a Theme, C minor, was played subsequently, also came to the stage to receive plaudits. Mr. Harris's music, dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge, seemed tenuous in the first movement, but rather gained in effectiveness as it progressed.

For final offering came Hindemith's Quartet No. 3, Op. 22. Here was another modernist whose music carries conviction and sincerity and innumerable evidences of the ability to fuse the old and new which is one of the marks of the enduring composer. C. S. B.

Vienna Choir Boys

Last night in Jordan Hall, the Vienna Choir Boys, under the direction of Mr. Hans V. Urbanek, presented a program of miscellaneous content. Divided into three groups, the numbers comprised church music and Lieder, together with "The Opera Rehearsal" by Lortzing, given in costume and accompanied by some excellent action.

As on previous occasions, these boys charmed with their ability to sing difficult music with comparative ease, and as on previous occasions the same sharpness of tone was evident, although the pitch is remarkably true and the tones, at times, of almost bell-like quality. It is increasingly apparent that, to make themselves heard in a concert hall, something must be sacrificed. Since it is neither diction nor phrasing, it seemingly must be tone quality.

Interest centered last night upon the little operetta which was offered with an amazing amount of aplomb. One discovered, as the play proceeded, severel boys with a distinct flair for characterization. To judge by the number of occasions upon which the audience "stopped the show" with applause, the efforts of the young singers were thoroughly appreciated. One may recommend "The Opera Rehearsal" as a rare bit of fun. There were the usual demands for encores at the conclusion of the announced program, which entertained an audience of excellent size. Opportunity will again be given to hear these boys tonight and tomorrow afternoon. G. M. S.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12, in Symphony Hall, concert by Artur Schnabel.

Sunday evening, Nov. 12, in the Hotel Statler, a recital by M. V. Santos.

Sunday evening, Nov. 12, in Jordan Hall, final concert by the Vienna Choir Boys.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert of old airs, by Vera de Villiers, contralto.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Rachelle Shubov.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 19, in Jordan Hall, third concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 21, in Symphony Hall, second "Beethoven Cycle," by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, in Jordan Hall, recital by Jetson-Ryder, baritone.

Thursday evening, Nov. 23, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, second concert in the cycle of Beethoven's string quartets, by "The Chardons."

Thursday evening, Nov. 23, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, recital by Lily Pons.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 24, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Nov. 25, in Symphony Hall, concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"20TH CENTURY" (Peabody Playhouse). Last day of this. The Stagers present "Jewel Robbery" on Monday. 8:30.

"THE PARTY'S OVER" (Wilbur). It is over tonight. 8:30.

"BLACKBIRDS" (Colonial). Last day at this theater—they fly to the Majestic for next week. 8:10.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES (Shubert). New edition presented by Billie Burke. 8:15.

"DESIGN FOR LIVING" (Plymouth). Last night of Noel Coward's comedy with Corinne Griffith. 8:15.

"POLLY WITH A PAST" (Strand). Irene Galvin and Galvin Players present this comedy at 3 and 8:30 only. Rest of continuous program made up of pictures.

Movies

STATE—Ed Wynn in "The Chief." Chic Sale, Dorothy Mackaill and William Boyd also in cast. 1:20, 3:30, 5:40, 7:55, 10:05.

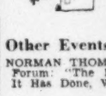
METROPOLITAN—Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians, with Tom Waring, Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Sari Impressions." On screen, Ruth Chatterton in "Female." 11:28 a. m., 2:06, 4:44, 7:40, 10:18.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Technicolor musical comedy, "'Tis Spring," and Mae West's "I'm No Angel." Paramount at 9:39, 11:44 a. m., 1:49, 3:54, 5:59, 8:04 10:09 p. m., 12:14 a. m. Fenway at 11:12 a. m., 1:17, 3:22, 5:27, 7:32, 9:07, 11:35.

KEITH'S—"Only Yesterday," Margaret Sullivan, John Boles and Billie Burke head cast. Not yet reviewed. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford begin their seventh week at the organ consoles. 10 a. m., 12:21, 2:42, 5:03, 7:24, 9:48.

BOSTON—Fred and Paula Stone in person, Richard Dix in aviation picture, "Ace of Aces." Stage show at 11:53 a. m., 3:01, 5:09, 9:04. Screen feature at 10:08 a. m., 1:16, 4:24, 7:24, 10:19.

TREMONT—"Forgotten Men." Official war pictures welded into unified production. 10:15 a. m., 12:16, 2:17, 4:18, 8:59, 8, 10:01.



UPTOWN—"The Private Life of Henry VIII." Stage show headed by Vernon Rathburn and his saxophone quintet. Charles Hector's orchestra. "Henry VIII" at 3:04, 6:31, 9:58.

Other Events

NORMAN THOMAS—Speaks at Old South Forum: "The Roosevelt Program. What It Has Done, What It Can Do." 8.

SUNDAY

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Milton Town Hall, near Canton Avenue and Reedsdale Road, Milton, 3:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Taunton, in Cohannet School Hall, Taunton, 3:30.

Music

VIENNA CHOIR BOYS (Jordan Hall). Final concert at 8:15.

ARTHUR SCHNABEL (Symphony Hall). Piano concert, 3:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Regular Sunday afternoon musicale. Mae Taylor, soprano; George Millrood, violinist; Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, 2.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Song recital by Katherine Cunningham Gray, 8.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Talk on "Movies and Morals—Have the Reformers a True Bill?" by Robert E. Rogers, 3:30.

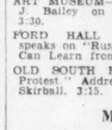
SYMPHONY HALL—Community Service. Symposium on "Three Ways to Peace"—"The Pacifist Way" by Clarence R. Skinner; "The Militarist Way" by Maj. Herbert S. Johnson; "The League of Nations Way," by Manley O. Hudson, 10:30 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Lecture by Prof. Mervyn J. Bailey on "Renaissance Portraits," 3:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—Sherwood Eddy speaks on "Russia Today: What the NRA Can Learn from the U. S. S. R." 7.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"The Drama of Protest." Address by Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball, 3:15.

MONDAY



CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Indian Homes and Habits," at 11:30 a. m.; "The Stars in Their Courses," at 2:30. Special exhibits now open—Oil paintings of still life by Eleanor Curtis Abl, "Color in Nature," "Early New England Crafts," "Chinese Carvings, Embroideries, Jewelry and Models."

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Talk by Prof. David A. Vaughan on "The Challenge of a New Day." Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"France in the World Today." Talk in French by M. Pierre Billard, 11 a. m.

Woman Director Of Mint to Speak At Politics' School

The administration of the NRA in Massachusetts will be discussed by various speakers in this year's School of Politics to be held at the Lee Auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street, Nov. 21 and 22, under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Mrs. Roland M. Baker, president of the League, announced today.

There will be two sessions each day at 10:30 and 2:30 o'clock. The program will begin with an address on "The Peaceful Revolution of 1933" by Prof. William Y. Elliott, head of the department of government at Harvard University.

The other speaker at the first morning session will be Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint. She is coming direct from Washington to discuss "Purposes Back of the Administration's National Policies." She is the former Governor of Wyoming, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and one of the three women chosen by President Roosevelt for high public office.

Mr. Hugh D. Butler, secretary of the District Recovery Board for New England, will open a symposium on NRA practices and problems at the first afternoon session.

Speakers and topics for this season include: "Setting up a Code in Industry," by Mr. Warren McPherson, president of the Cambridge Rubber Company, and "Effect of NRA on the Consumer," by Mr. Robert Watt, of the State Federation of Labor. Prof. Dorothy Wolf Douglas of Smith College will lead the discussions.

There will be two addresses at the second morning session. Senator Henry Parkman Jr., member of the Massachusetts Senate Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, will discuss "The NRA and State Financing."

Mr. Edson B. Smith, financial editor of the Boston Herald, will open the final session Wednesday afternoon with a talk on "Managed Currency or Inflation."

Mr. John Bakeless will assume the rôle of prophet in the final address on "The Next Six Months: a Political Forecast."

Indian Arts Revived With 'Paleface' Help To Aid Unemployed

Ancient arts of the American Indian are being revived and industrious "palefaces" are doing their part in the revival.

Next week the art of bow and arrow making and pottery fashioning will be illustrated in the window of the Fellowcrafters, Inc., headquarters at 18 Beacon Street, Boston. Chief Black Hawk, American Indian, in the garb of a Sioux chief, will be stationed in the Fellowcrafters window all week, except Tuesday. During this time he will show how bows and arrows are made.

On Tuesday, experts from the Paul Revere Pottery School will show the fashioning of pottery on the wheel and by hand. The Fellowcrafters endeavor to interest persons in these and other arts, as a vocation and as a hobby. They feel that with the revival of archery a wide market will develop for bows and arrows. As for pottery, the market is already large for the finer types.

Classes in these subjects are being conducted at the Fellowcrafters for unemployed who wish to earn money through these arts and for those who wish to make the articles for pleasure alone.

Boston Art Notes

Goodman-Walker

As we go back in time, we find that the art of etching started by being more complicated than it is today, that if anything, time has thinned it out, diminished its force, and encouraged a neglect of its erstwhile discipline. Rembrandt's etched portraits and landscapes reveal elaborate workmanship much of which would seem to have been made under a magnifying glass. The etchings by Antonio Canale, known as Canaletto, seen at Goodman-Walker's, are also in this class.

The Venetian lived just two centuries ago, when masterly craftsmanship was not uncommon, and when artists outdid each other in tricks of composition and perspective. Canale was trained as an architect and his portrayals of Venice and towns near by have a good deal of architectural detail. This set of prints in the aggregate gives us a very good idea of what ordinary houses looked like, how they were adorned with vases, basketry and plants. They also show us people at mundane occupations—driving oxen, loafing on public squares, gossiping. Canale had an eye for characteristics of the simple, uneventful life; he had a graphic way of revealing them unobtrusively and engagingly. At first glance the innumerable details are not noticed; after a while one discovers them here and there, as if casually placed.

Canale scattered figures over ranging distances, thus exhibiting his gift for perspective. People and trees and rivers go farther and farther back into the picture, deepening the space as they diminish in size to a small dot. The lines remain clear and vibrant throughout; they are never set and mechanical, but constantly changing in direction and thickness. By the depth of biting the artist increased the blackness of the lines and consequently the tonal quality. This is purely a lineal art, but how tonal and luminous are its effects. D. A.

Illinois to Spend $30,000,000 for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 11—Thirty million dollars, a state bond issue, was made available yesterday for caring for the needy unemployed of Illinois during the first six months of 1934. Gov. Henry Horner, in signing the legislative bills, completed the task for which he had called the General Assembly in special session.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	NBC dance music	The Lady Next	Five o'clock revue;	Eddie Duchin and
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Door Program	popular	his orchestra
5:30	Neil Sisters, songs	Three Scamps Trio	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Carolyn Rich	Football scores	Spanish serenade.
6:00	Education talk	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Meet the Artist
6:15	Irish Minstrels	records; talks.	The Motor Parade	Mildred Bailey; or.
6:30	Reports; sports	News; pianist	Football Reporter.	Meyer Davis Le
6:45	Program preview	Grandmother's	Happy Minstrel	Paradis Band
7:00	John Herrick, songs.	Trunk News; f'csts	Dramatic program	Reports; news
7:15	Three Musketeers	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round	Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	The World in Review	Circus sketch	Froman and Carlile;	Dance program
7:45	Tessie the Typist	Air Magazine	Berrens Orch.	Raymond Pugh and
8:00	Official opening and	Official opening &	"Elmer E. Yess"	Brunswick Orch.
8:15	dedication of Radio	dedication of	Sketch and music	'Getting the News'
8:30	City; speakers, solo-	Radio City;	Nicholas Murray	Hughie Connor
8:45	ists; orchestra	speakers; solo; or.	Butler; Navy Bd.	and his orchestra
9:00	News flashes	BaronMunchausen,	Elder Michaux	Organ recital
9:15	Reports; sports	soloists; orch	Kate Smith; orch.	Reports; news
9:30	Judge Payne; Floyd	Leo Reisman's Or-	Jacques Fischer	Band conc't; trom-
9:45	Gibbons; sketch	chestra; soloists.	and his orchestra	bone soloist
10:00	"The Seven Years of	Saturday Night	George Jessel	Address, Arthur D.
10:15	NBC," dramatic and	Dancing Party;	Camera Man talk	Healey, Boston
10:30	musical, with John	B. A. Rolfe and	Negro Guild sketch	Talk, James A. Far-
10:45	B. Kennedy	his orchestra	Reports; news	ley; speakers
11:00	WLS. Barn Dance	Special program to	Bruins - Montreal	Isham Jones's Or.
11:15	program from Chi-	Byrd Antarctic	hockey game	News Service
11:30	cago, with soloists	Expedition from	Glen Gray's Casa	
11:45	and folk dance music	San Francisco	Loma Orchestra	

Sunday Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Studio; Nimble Wits.	Trinity Church	Temple Israel	Symphonic Album;
12:15	Bay Rose Marie	Sam Curtis's Chat	Choir; organ	recorded program
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar, songs	Strings; soloists.
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago round table	Talk, Lord Lothian	Polish music
1:00	"Roxy"; soloists and	Morey Peal and	Religious period	Italian melodies,
1:15	mixed chorus	his orchestra	with speakers,	local program
1:30	National Youth Con-	Dale Carnegie's	soloists, and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	ference, Dr. Poling.	facts program	ganist	from New York
2:00	Bar-X days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan and	Italian Melodies,
2:15	Nights, sketch	the Commodores.	dance orchestra	from New York
2:30	Audience tour of	John Kennedy	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Dance music
2:45	Radio City	Gems of Melody	and "Accordiana"	Dance music
3:00	Musical Art and	Wayne King and	Concert pianist	New York Philhar-
3:15	Gordon Quartets	his orchestra	Dance music	monic Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Metropolitan Op-	Milton Post, Amer-	Orchestra, Bruno
3:45	orchestra	era Grets NBC	ican Legion, Band	Walter, conductor;
4:00	Railroad Adventures.	Newspaper sketch.	Rev. Charles E.	Grete Stueckgold,
4:15	Charterson Concert-	Vee and Johnnie.	McCoughlin, ad-	soprano; Lawrence
4:30	eers, recital	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	Gilman, program
4:45	Dean Archer, talk	soloist; orchestra	troit, Mich.	commentator
5:00	National Vespers, Dr.	Dream Drama	Carl Moore's Or-	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music	Romance of Science	chestra; soloist	Civil War drama.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Twilight Reveries,	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch	Time, sketch	with soloist	Crumit; orch.
6:00	String Quartet	Religious period	Jacobsen's Orches-	Tom Anderson and
6:15	Piano duo	from New York	tra; soloists	his orchestra
6:30	Studio reports	Salute program	Reports; news	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	Engineering Thrills	Popular vocal	Kaltenborn's news	Time and news
7:00	Lopez Orchestra and	Con McCale; vocal	Ethel Waters; com-	Evening Service
7:15	Alice Joy, songs	duo; orchestra	edian; orchestra.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Norwegian chorus.	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra	news flashes	Rin Tin Tin	Church; sermon.
8:00	Gala Orchestral Con-	Ruby Newman and	Claire Majette; so-	Rev. J. Whitcomb
8:15	cert, noted conduc-	orchestra with	loists; orchestra.	Brougher
8:45	ors directing; Egon	Del Castillo and	Rich's Orchestra.	Joe Bertoldi and
8:45	Petri, pianist.	vocal sextet	Geo. Gershwin; or.	his orchestra
9:00	Will Rogers; Revel-	Rakov Orchestra	Rapee Orchestra;	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	ers; orchestra	and soloists	Julius Tannen;	tion; recital
9:30	"Girl Friday"	American Album	Jane Froman;	Organ recital
9:45	"History of Advertis-	of Familiar Music	chorus; soloists.	Reports; news
10:00	ing"; sketches; solo-	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	ists and concert	Black Orchestra.	his orchestra	Child Drama
10:30	orchestra	Col. Louis M. Howe	Reports; news	Quiet Harmonies.
10:45	News flashes	Human Needs, 1933	Human Needs, 1933	Sign Off

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

6:30 WNAC, Sunrise Special. Francis J. Cronin at the organ.
11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:35 WNAC, Concert Miniatures, Viennese program.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.
2:00 WBZ, Chicago Young Men's Christian Association Male Chorus.
2:00 WNAC, "Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley, Boston.
2:30 WAAB, "The Last of the Mohicans," recorded dramatization.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: sketch, "Benito Pablo Juarez."
2:45 WBZ, Matinee Recital: vocal soloists and pianist.
3:00 WEEI, "Children's Book Week," John Martin, NBC Juvenile Director.
3:15 WEEI, Chadwick Memorial Program, students of N. E. Conservatory.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Radio Camera Club, conducted by Luis Marden.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Dramatic program of local color story.
8:00 WAAB, Talk on "Taxation," Lieut. Alexander J. Ferguson.
8:00 WBZ, "Side Show"; Cliff Soubier, barker; vocal groups; orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, Paul Shirley, viola d'amore; Abbie Rice, contralto; Eleanor Fourtin, soprano.
8:30 WNAC, Bing Crosby, baritone; Lennie Hayton's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, "NRA in the Outlying Sections of New England," Gorton James.
9:15 WNAC, Harry Richman; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ship of Joy Program: Charles Kellogg, noted naturalist and bird singer, guest artist.

Late Evening

10:30 WAAB, Columbia News Service, news gathered by radio network.
10:30 WEEI, "Romance of Advertising"; dramatic and musical.
10:45 WBZ, "Planned Recovery," Postmaster General James A. Farley.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
11:15 WBZ, "Our Composers of the Theater," with Gene Buck; orchestra, direction of Frank Black; Jerome Kern, George Gershwin, Sigmund Romberg, Vincent Youmans, soloists.
12:15 WEEI, "The Theater Presents"; theater stars; music.
12:30 WBZ, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Motion Pictures

Woman's Place Is—

"Female" is the rather stupid title of Miss Ruth Chatterton's latest cinema enterprise, opening at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday. Somehow it seems as inadequate a term for a woman as name for a play.

Miss Chatterton, looking frail and feminine, bosses a big automobile factory with a masterful hand. She cracks the whip and the youths quail before her. She invites them to her home (one of those overelaborate movie estates) to talk over business at dinner, and then goes frivolous and unbusinesslike. Comes Mr. George Brent into her life as the dominant male and proves once again that woman's place is beside the bassinet.

We must admit that Mr. Brent appears to better advantage than heretofore in this picture. Perhaps it is the dominant note that attracts us. At any rate, we can now see some hope for him as a movie actor. As for Miss Chatterton, we are less optimistic. She goes in for the cultivated English accent, purling her r's deliciously in Harriet and Amerrican, when she things of it—but in emotional moments she forgets her elocutionary manners. It is a far, far cry from the sweet young thing in "Daddy Long Legs," which we saw in our girlhood, to the brusque and heartless woman we see today.

As usual, the inconsiderable story is decked out in ample photography—a very ornamental nutshell without a kernel.

Screen Less Mighty Than Stage

According to report, Mr. Ed Wynn had his difficulties in Hollywood, as people of strong individuality are sometimes likely to; and the result of some of his efforts before the camera is now showing at Loew's State Theater, in "The Chief."

We expect a certain ordered irrationality in the doings of Ed Wynn, but all is muddle and fuddle and the comedian loses his luster in the scenarized radio sketch which is "The Chief." He needs the clicks of an audience to bring out the best in him. On the stage, there is warmth in his infectious chuckle, intelligent humor behind his fooling; on the radio a few of his especial qualities get across; but on the screen, the personal flavor is dulled and the funmaking falls flat.

In fact, to this observer, it was Miss Effie Elisler who captured all the interest. She makes as sweet and pretty a little old lady as any middle-aging woman can ever hope to be like. She carries off every situation assigned to her with an air. Rich it was, and delightful, to see her happily preparing breakfast for the gangsters who had kidnaped her, as Ed Wynn's mother.

Nat Pendleton, C. Henry Gordon, and other competent people do what they can with the material given them. In our first glimpse of Chic Sale, we found him an over-rated comedian. M. L.

Tampico Rebuilding Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Señor Marte R. Gomez, Subsecretary of Finance, with approval of President Abelardo Rodriguez, has issued a decree permitting duty free importation of lumber and other materials necessary for reconstruction in the Tampico storm area. It is estimated that at least $5,000,000 worth of material will be needed to repair damage.

Watch Your Papers for Rich's Great November Sales

NRA WE DO OUR PART

RICH'S Inc.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Old Adage Shelved By Glass Houses Which

U. S. Delegates to Montevideo Urged to Speak for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

committee on Latin America follows in part:

"The seventh Pan-American Conference opens in December at Montevideo in a period of widespread disillusionment concerning the possibility of international coöperation and the value of the conference method. If the forthcoming Montevideo Conference fails to achieve any more constructive results than the recent economic and disarmament conferences, the Committee on Latin American Policy believes that the consequences may be worse than if no conference is held. In view of this danger, some members of the committee believe that the conference should be postponed. The majority feel, however, that postponement is now impossible, and that the only constructive policy is for the governments to concentrate their attention upon a few outstanding items on the agenda and to determine to make the concessions necessary for agreement.

"The committee is of the opinion that the agenda of the conference is overloaded and that if the conference attempts to deal with all of the items, there is a danger that its work will be hasty and ill-advised. Special attention should be given to the functions of the conference as a regional body and to the relation between its work and that of other international agencies. Certain items on the agenda deal with subjects upon which more general international legislation exists. For example, on the topics of bills of exchange and bills of lading it would be unfortunate to have new conventions launched to compete with existing ones, when uniformity is the principal desideratum.

"Despite existing obstacles, the committee believes that the United States has already made a commendable contribution toward the political success of the Montevideo Conference, by avoiding armed intervention in Cuba during the recent crisis, and it further believes that an even more friendly atmosphere might be created should the United States announce its willingness to enter into negotiations with Cuba for a revision of the Platt Amendment as soon as normal conditions are restored in the island.

Mediation in the Chaco Boreal

"Despite the important achievements of the Pan-American Arbitration Conference of 1929, the peace of the western hemisphere has been seriously disturbed during the last two years. Although fighting has stopped in the Leticia area, a veritable war is still raging in the Chaco Boreal. In our judgment, it will do little good for the Montevideo Conference to draw up new treaties of pacific settlement, if at the same time it does nothing to assist existing agencies in bringing about an immediate armistice between Bolivia and Paraguay. The League of Nations is exercising jurisdiction over this dispute, and a League commission has recently arrived in South America. The committee, therefore, recommends that the Montevideo Conference support the present efforts of the League of Nations in the settlement of the Chaco Boreal dispute, and invite the League of Nations Commission to coöperate with the conference in endeavoring to bring the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay together in direct negotiations and in extending good offices at any time during such negotiations.

"In the event of failure of direct negotiations the committee recommends that the Montevideo conference should express its hope that both parties accept the report of the League of Nations Council as to settlement of the controversy, and record the willingness of the American states:

"1. To withdraw diplomatic representatives, under such conditions and for such period as may be agreed upon, from the state or states which refuse to follow the Council's recommendations and continue to resort to force; and:

"2. To put into effect an arms and loan embargo against such state or states.

"In our opinion, such action would bring to an end hostilities in the western hemisphere and revive confidence in the effectiveness of concerted action on behalf of peace.

Strengthening American Peace Machinery

"The Montevideo Conference, in the judgment of the committee, should strengthen Pan-American peace machinery, keeping in mind the importance of coördinating such an effort with those of other international agencies. What is needed in this respect is, first, a clearer definition of the obligation assumed in the Pact of Paris not to resort to force in the settlement of a dispute; and second, improved machinery for pacific settlement.

Nonaggressive Agreement

"The committee therefore recommends that the American states conclude at Montevideo an agreement following the general principle advanced by President Roosevelt on May 16, to the effect that no state, acting on its private authority, should send its armed forces across the frontiers of other states, except in accordance with treaties and for the purpose of evacuating foreigners from the ports of disturbed areas.

Sanctions

"An agreement ought also to be concluded as to the course to be followed by the American states in the event that any one of them resorts to force in violation of its obligations. The principle has already been established in the declaration signed by representatives of 19 American states on Aug. 3, 1932, with reference to a particular dispute, that a territorial arrangement should not be recognized unless it has been obtained by peaceful means. The treaty signed at Rio de Janeiro by various American states on Oct. 10, 1933, has repeated the substance of this declaration.

"The committee favors the conclusion of a general inter-American agreement under which the American states undertake:

1. To recognize no territorial agreement which has not been obtained by peaceful means, nor the validity of the territorial acquisitions which may be obtained through occupation or conquest of arms;

2. To withdraw diplomatic representatives, under such conditions and for such period as may be agreed upon, from the state or states which resort to force in violation of their obligations; and

3. to impose an arms and loan embargo against such state or states.

An Agreement to Continentalize the Monroe Doctrine

"The committee believes that the proposed non-aggression agreement should not prevent one American state from lending aid to another American state when the seizure of its territory may be threatened by a non-American state. The unity of opinion among the peoples of both North and South America would seem to justify the formulation of a general policy by all the American states to the effect that no non-American state should be permitted to gain a foothold in North or South America.

Whatever purposes may have been served in the past by the policy of the United States which is known as the Monroe Doctrine, the committee appreciates the criticism which is frequently made of this policy because of its unilateral nature. To remove the basis of such criticism and at the same time to assert a common interest of all the American peoples, the committee would recommend that the Montevideo Conference conclude an agreement along the following lines:

1. No non-American State shall acquire territory in the American hemisphere under any conditions or gain control of any Government in the American hemisphere; and, in the event of a threat of any such action by a non-American state, the American states shall consult with each other.

2. No American state shall seek in the territory of another American state any base for military or naval operations; and in the event of a violation of this undertaking, the American states shall consult with each other.

3. Each American state shall have the right to take measures to secure the observance of these provisions.

Pacific Settlement

"Despite the provisions of the Gondra Treaty of 1923 and of the supplementary convention of 1929, the obligation of pacific settlement as defined in American treaties is by no means complete, nor does adequate machinery for conciliation in this hemisphere exist. The committee has carefully studied the project before the Montevideo Conference for the creation of a permanent conciliation commission. It is of the opinion that such a commission would not be effective unless it were given a fixed place of meeting, a permanent secretariat and an adequate budget. The committee believes it undesirable to constitute such a commission of individuals selected for a term of years. The function of conciliation is political in its nature and should be carried on primarily by responsible government representatives through the instrumentalities of a continuous and permanent international organization.

The Reorganization of the Pan American Union

"The strengthening of inter-American peace machinery calls for a consideration of the powers and organization of the Pan American Union, to enable it better to serve as the foundation of future inter-American growth. The historic development of the Pan American Union makes it the organ of the American states for international coöperation and qualifies it to serve these purposes more effectively than they could be served by any new agency.

"The committee is of the opinion that the Pan American Union should be thoroughly reorganized. It should be made more truly representative of all of the American states and enabled to serve more constructively the interests of them all. At the same time no functions should be conferred on the Pan American Union which duplicate or compete with those of other international agencies.

"In particular the committee would recommend that the two positions of Chairman of the Governing Board and Director-General of the Union should not be held at the same time by nationals of the same states; that the admission of Canada to the Union be studied; that the secretariat of the Union should be strengthened; and possibly also that the organization of agencies of the Pan American Union in different capitals should be contemplated.

"The subject has such broad ramifications that it cannot be disposed of except after careful deliberations, but the committee is of the opinion that the subject should be taken up before the Pan-American convention of 1928 enters into force. The committee recommends that the Montevideo conference should establish a committee, whose membership should not be confined to government officials, to study and make recommendations concerning the reorganization of the Pan American Union. A special Pan-American conference should be convened for the purpose of acting on the report of the committee.

Documentation of the Pan American Union

"The committee desires to call attention to the lack of an adequate documentation which would enable the peoples of the American states to inform themselves on the activities of the Pan American Union and its governing board. The proceedings of the sixth conference at Havana were not made generally available. It is essential to the public appreciation of the work of the Montevideo Conference that its proceedings should be promptly published and widely distributed. The conference should also adopt a regulation that the proceedings of future conferences be published by the Pan American Union, and it should further call for the periodical publication of the proceedings of the governing board, which are not now published in any form.

Economic and Financial Matters

"The committee is fully aware that the final success of the Montevideo Conference will depend not only upon the conclusion of agreements of a political and legal nature, but upon setting in motion forces which will facilitate a solution of the acute economic and financial difficulties of the American states. We do not believe that it is possible to lay the foundations of political coöperation without a consideration of the economic basis.

"The extent to which the western hemisphere has suffered from the depression is indicated by the fact that, while the total foreign trade of the United States declined 69 per cent between 1929 and 1932, its trade with South America declined 82 per cent. Not only have imports and exports been reduced to the extent of several billion dollars annually, but United States exporters today find that credits due them for goods sold in Latin America have been 'frozen' because of exchange difficulties. Moreover, a large proportion of the total amount invested by United States citizens in Latin America is in partial or complete default. The revenues of Latin American governments are in a precarious condition, while the standard of living in many American countries has been seriously lowered.

"The committee recognizes the fact that the trade relationship between Latin America and the United States following the World War was abnormal, and it is not necessarily concerned in restoring the particular situation existing before 1929. It recognizes also that the United States is already importing more from Latin America than it exports to that area as a whole, and that about two-thirds of the Latin-American exports to the United States are on its free list.

"Despite these considerations, the committee believes that it is possible and essential to increase the present flow of goods between the American countries. It believes that while final action must be reserved to intergovernmental negotiations, the Montevideo Conference has a unique opportunity to define the principles which such negotiations might follow. The committee urges the adoption of a declaration to the effect that tariffs should be reduced by reciprocity agreements of a bilateral or regional nature, and that commercial treaties should be employed for the purpose of international planning and of organizing a rationalized foreign trade. The committee also recommends that the conference define the conditions under which the most-favored-nation clause should be modified in order to make international planning feasible.

Foreign Loans

"The committee recognizes that serious difficulties have arisen in connection with foreign loans. These difficulties relate to present defaults, to conditions under which these loans were originally issued, and to other factors, into which we believe the conference, as such, can not profitably inquire. At the same time the committee favors the adoption of a declaration that no government should employ armed force for the purpose of collecting any debt, and also that no American state should, other things being equal, discriminate against an American in favor of a non-American creditor.

The Commercial Policy of the United States

"The committee cannot emphasize too strongly its belief that Pan-Americanism will remain a meaningless platitude unless the leading governments make a determined effort to give to the declarations of the Pan-American Conferences. So far as economic and financial questions are concerned, the key is held by the United States, a country having a greater population and greater financial strength than all of the other American states combined.

"The real test of the desire of the United States to improve inter-American relations depends, in the judgment of the committee, upon its willingness to enter into equitable trade agreements, for example, with Cuba and Argentina. The outstanding difficulty in meeting the Cuban and Argentine problems lies in the fact that both countries export products. It is obvious that the sweeping reduction of tariff duties at this juncture would be inconsistent with the principles of the present recovery program. But to the committee it is equally obvious that this program will not succeed in solving the unemployment problem unless it develops foreign markets along rationalized lines.

Any admission of foreign goods may inflict a measure of injury on certain interests, but if such admission is accompanied by a substantial increase in exports, enlarged purchasing power and a rise in the general price level will result. The committee believes that it is possible to make specified increases in certain imports from Cuba and Argentina without adversely affecting any major industrial or agricultural interest, while at the same time stimulating certain exports.

"Finally, the committee would stress the fact that although the conclusion of trade agreements with Latin America is important both on commercial and political grounds, Latin America cannot become as great a market for the United States as the more industrialized parts of the world. For this reason the committee believes that the interests of the people of the United States can best be served by a general increase in world trade and the world price level. Consequently it would view the conclusion of Latin American trade treaties merely as a prelude to more extensive tariff negotiations with other countries. Pan-Americanism, whether in its commercial or political aspects, should not be regarded as antagonistic, but rather as supplementary, to wider forms of international coöperation.

Leads Delegation To Montevideo Parley

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Cordell Hull

United States Secretary of State.

Women's Rights Recognized By Hitler Ministry

New Order States Certain Positions Should Be Filled by Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The Third Reich is coming to realize that it is impossible to dismiss women from certain public appointments simply because of their sex, it appears evident from an order now issued by the Ministry of the Interior.

Various provincial and municipal authorities had dismissed women officials, teachers and employees, or lowered their rank and salaries, on the assumption that in a National Socialist state the woman's place was in the home. Such an attitude may appear natural as the outcome of National Socialist propaganda in women's questions.

But a new order from the Ministry of the Interior states such general displacement of women has no legal justification. While fundamentally, all other things being equal, it is declared that preference should be given to men rather than to women, yet it should be realized that in certain spheres, such as some branches of education, welfare and youth work, there exists a need for women officials and teachers.

Further, it is declared that married women officials and teachers are only to be dismissed when their economic position appears permanently assured. This point of economic security is stressed.

That women stenographers are not easily replaced is evident by the fact that certain replacements which were carried out in the Prussion Ministry of the Interior led to such dissatisfaction that this action has been discontinued.

As with the problem of those persons accused of having two or more occupations, so with the problem of women's labor it has been realized that such general action may be all right theoretically, but falls foul in practice, and simply brings about more unemployment.

'Man of Steel'

Drawn by Cecil Thomson for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Joseph Stalin

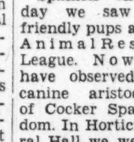
Stalin, "Man of Steel" and "Recluse of the Kremlin," has been called the "reticent lord of all Russias," for, though not in office, his high place in the Communist Party enables him to make his "icy decisions" final. Soso, as he was called, was once a hot-headed peasant lad of Georgia, who, enraged at the Russian conquerers and their orthodox church, joined Lenine, but never fled abroad as many revolutionary leaders did, and still despises those who took refuge in the dark days. Lenine found him "too avid of power," but his cold genius for organization made him, and still makes him, necessary to the great experimental Republic.

Boston Snapshots

Spaniels on Parade—The other day we saw the friendly pups at the Animal Rescue League. Now we have observed the canine aristocracy of Cocker Spaniel-dom. In Horticultural Hall we were privileged to gaze upon a $5000 champion and on other blue bloods from all parts of the country. There they sat as sedate as "poor little rich girls,"—carefully combed, brushed, fed, watched. But silkily attractive as they were they held no more promise of companionship and romping fun than did their lowly cousins in the League Kennels. To this twelfth annual show held by the Cocker Spaniel Breeders' Club of New England, 150 dogs had been brought. One by one they posed before a silent gathering of admirers, as their owners put them through their paces before the judges. They were models of polite decorum. For two days this judging was scheduled to continue. We almost wished that a cat might chance to stray through the hall sometime.

⁂

Only Three Months—It was only three months ago that we drove along by the beach to City Point—and what a difference three months make! Then the road was lined with parked cars and the sands were even more thickly lined with parked bathers, for it was a warm Sunday afternoon. From within the L Street stockade came the shouts of boys in the hidden water. The heads of one or two intrepid adventurers bobbed between the small waves beyond the enclosure. Last night, when a curiosity to see what the place looked like at this season of the year, drew us down again, the only boys in evidence huddled around driftwood fires here and there on the beach. Without a doubt pirate ships were setting the sails of imagination and slipping out to sea in the gathering darkness. Now and then a gust of wind would send a crowd of leaves hurrying over the low retaining wall toward the warmth of the little fires below—as if these sole survivors of summer were seeking the remnants of human company.



⁂

Short Run for Longhorn—Passers-by in the neighborhood of the North Station on Friday were startled to see a longhorn steer careening down the road in the direction of Causeway Street. This was a spectacle pleasant enough to small boys who saw it. But their joy was full when a gallant horseman appeared in hot pursuit and succeeded in lassoing the runaway. The steer had decided to make a run under his own power instead of enjoying the transportation offered by a freight car. Bennie Wilson of Colonel Johnson's rodeo was the cowboy who changed his plans.

⁂

Another Armistice Needed—The Governor's committee on street and highway safety took occasion to remind the citizens of Massachusetts on Armistice Day that although the casualties of war stopped 15 years ago, those of the road are continuing. They point out that the number of people killed in Massachusetts by automobiles since the armistice is more than twice as large as the total of soldiers from this State killed in the war.

⁂

Ice Cream and Education—School children of Boston are breaking records set by Philadelphia, long renowned as a center of education—and of ice cream consumption. Statistics have shown that more of the latter product is consumed per head in that city than in any other place in the world. Now comes John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, with the news that Boston is educating as many pupils in secondary schools as is Philadelphia—a city of twice its population. At the same time, a survey of the lunchroom at Newton High School discloses the fact that the most popular article on the menu is ice cream. Every day 2320 five-cent dishes are served.

⁂

Skunks and an Alligator—It not only "rains cats and dogs" in the Animal Rescue League courtyards, explained Robert F. Sellar, but other animals as well. There have been rabbits, goats, a goose and even skunks. Not so long ago, a baby alligator was picked up, too. Apparently it had been the pet of a sailor and had escaped somehow from his ship or home. One of the present temporary visitors from permanent homes is a little monkey who occupies a large cage next to a pair of rare Siamese cats. The latter greeted us with mellow, baritone mews.

According to Mr. Sellar, a careful watch is kept on the activities of animal shows, rodeos, etc. He was glad to say that the animals used at present in the Boston Garden are given unusually good care—although certain undesirable practices are still resorted to to add to the effect of the show.

⁂

"To Err Is Human"—While listening to an address by a certain Harvard professor the other night we took occasion to count the number of "er"—and "ah" syllables inserted between words of meaning. The average seemed to be about one "er" to each three words. If it had been possible to omit these additional sounds we figured out that the half hour talk could easily have been given in about 20 minutes.

⁂

Skilled Labor Shortage?—A short time ago a friend of ours in the airplane business reported the greatest difficulty in securing several needed aluminum welders. Now other metal workers seem to be in demand in Boston. The Boston Compliance Board of the NRA has just been petitioned by a firm of coppersmiths to permit their crew to work extra hours since no additional skilled coppersmiths could be found.

⁂

Food From the Sky—Down-town pedestrians were recently interested to observe a small blimp passing overhead and dropping out toy balloons from the parent ship. They were still more interested when the discovery was made that each balloon carried an invitation to a free dinner at a local restaurant.

⁂

"Forgotten Men" — On a Stuart Street wall a large poster appears immediately above several political advertisements of defeated mayoralty candidates. It reads "Forgotten Men."—an advertisement of a war picture at the Tremont.

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Russian Envoy And Roosevelt Continue Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Russian relations on a genuinely sound and well-founded basis. Second, he wants to meet and as far as possible disarm the critics of recognition.

The President wants to know from Mr. Litvinoff if the Soviet's promise to refrain from propaganda will really be implemented. He wants to know what instructions will be given to Soviet envoys and consuls here, and what definite limits will be put on their activities. He wants to know what recourse Washington will have if violations are suspected, and what attitude Moscow will adopt in return.

Extensive Array of Cases

In the commercial field, Mr. Roosevelt is briefly surveying the extensive array of cases in litigation, both in American and Russian courts. Behind these cases is an even greater list of potential claims. Something of the general Russian attitude on these claims must be known, even if nothing is specifically promised.

On credits, he wants to know the Soviet needs, the type of contract they are prepared to enter, and what such dealings may mean to American business. He wishes data on prospective Russian export trade.

Such points consume much time, particularly as they do not involve agreements which can possibly be reduced to black and white. The President can expect few tangible promises, but he does want to know the Soviet point of view. Mr. Litvinoff is able to give this amply, whereas he might be unable to give many specific undertakings.

The unexpected delay in recognition is, in the expert political view here, having a salutary effect on general public criticism. Charges that President Roosevelt rushed the deal through, without proper consideration, are being forestalled.

Preparing for Critics

The President will have ready reply on most points of fact raised by public critics, or in Congress. And he will have a diplomatic handle to use in further relations with Russia.

On the other hand, it is pointed out in Washington that opposition to recognition is being given a chance to mobilize. Critics have had this chance for several weeks now, and since extraordinarily little opposition has presented itself, all things considered, the Administration feels its chance of carrying through the step successfully is preponderant.

A further State Department-Litvinoff talk is scheduled for 4:30 this afternoon. With Mr. Hull's departure, Mr. R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. William C. Bullitt—who is really conducting the whole operation—handle this end. No further White House meeting is as yet specified, and Mr. Litvinoff had to defer an opportunity to address Washington correspondents at a luncheon this noon.

The Soviet Commissar may also have to postpone his expected departure from New York next Wednesday, Nov. 15. Despite his wish to get off by that date, it is understood that he can wait a little longer. President Roosevelt himself is due to leave for Warm Springs on Nov. 17, so there is little doubt but that the talks will be satisfactorily concluded by then.

Cribben Named As Bishop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Rev. Robert Emmet Cribben, rector of Saint Paul's Church in Winston-Salem, has been elevated to the bishopric of the Protestant Episcopal Church and will be assigned to the diocese of Western Carolina. He succeeds the late Rt. Rev. Junius M. Horner, who served as bishop for many years.

Japan Holds Out Olive Branch For Soviet Scrutiny

Mutual Halt in Military Activity on Siberian Border Is Proposed

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (AP)—Mutual abstention from any military activity along the Siberian-Manchurian border that would be likely to arouse distrust, is suggested as a subject for Russo-Japanese negotiations by Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister.

"It would be a good idea," he said yesterday, "to extend the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty, whereby Russia and Japan agree to abstain from military measures along their mutual frontiers, to the entire extent of the Siberian-Manchoukuo border."

Under the treaty, signed in 1905, contiguous points in Russo-Japanese territory were demilitarized.

The Japanese press interpreted Mr. Hirota's words as a proposal that the Moscow Government be called upon to demilitarize the Siberian frontier—withdrawing troops, tearing down new fortifications. A spokesman for the Foreign Minister quickly denied this.

Mr. Hirota did not wish to imply disapproval of any military activity beyond that which might be construed as likely to give rise to mistrust, the spokesman explained; nor did he mean to approach the Soviet Government formally in the matter. "But," it was added, "if Moscow wants to prefer such a suggestion, we will welcome it."

Russians in Far East Make Show of Strength

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (AP)—How a celebration of the sixteenth anniversary of the October revolution Tuesday near Khabarovsk, Siberia, took on the form of a militant demonstration against any would-be aggressors was told last night in a Tass (Russian) News Agency dispatch.

The account was taken as a reflection of an increased tension in the Soviet Far East because of uncertainty over Japanese intentions toward Russia.

Under the heading, "A Demonstration of Readiness to Defend the Far-Eastern Frontiers," the dispatch said:

"From different parts of the region reports were received of mass demonstrations in honor of the sixteenth anniversary of the October revolution, reflecting the strength of the Far-Eastern detachments of the Red Army and the growth of industrialization in the region, which is an outpost of the Soviet Union in the Pacific.

"In a demonstration, 25,000 laboring people at Vladivostok expressed the great love that the masses hold for the Red Army and their readiness at any moment to defend the Far-Eastern borders.

"A military parade and its technical achievements were received enthusiastically by the demonstrators."

The dispatch did not give any inkling of the possible size of the Soviet military forces in the Far East.

Home Loans Total $2,565,776

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announces loans amounting to $2,565,776 were approved by its 12 member banks during the week ending Nov. 2. These increased the total amount of money actually advanced to $76,649,634. In addition, loans of $12,230,684 were authorized and are ready to be advanced.

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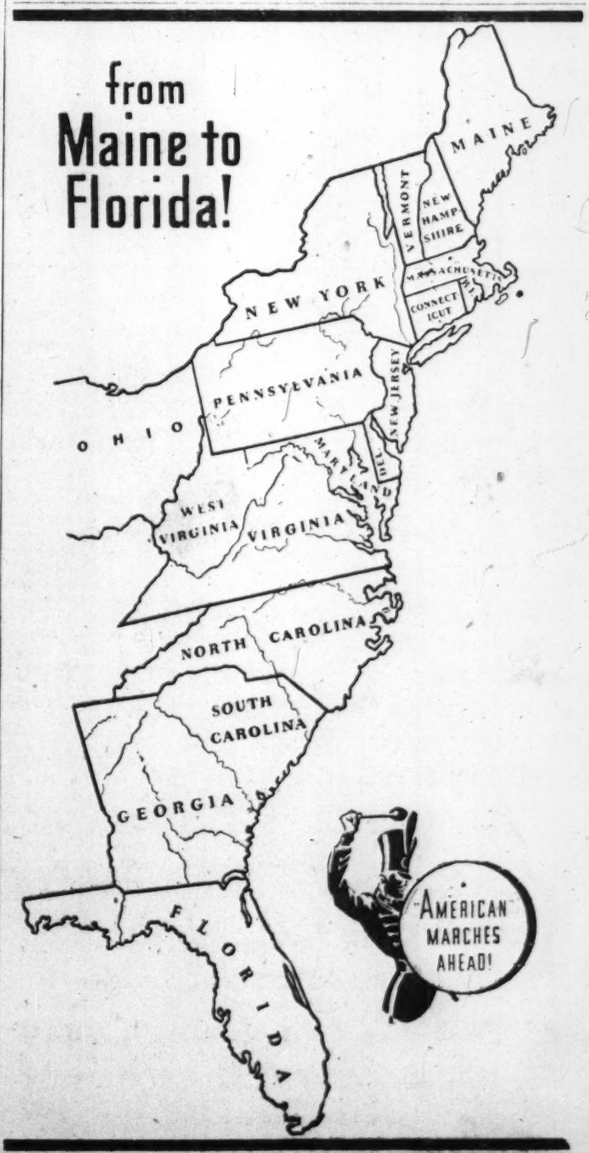


Seaback Leads Billiard Table, Kelly Is Second

Mosconi Is Third—All Three Qualify for World Championship Tourney

United States Pocket-Billiard Standing

	W	L	HR	BG
Charles Seaback, Astoria..	7	1	73	7
George Kelly, Philadelphia.	6	1	58	10
William Mosconi, Phila....	6	2	85	20
Eddie Sauers, Oakland....	5	4	56	14
Arthur Church, New York.	4	4	69	14
Harry Wood, Duluth	4	5	41	27
Marcel Camp, Detroit	3	5	66	7
Charles Summerell, Little R.	3	6	56	19
Sylvester Schleisman, Minn.	2	7	42	19
Walter Franklin, Kan City	2	7	41	15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 11—Charles Seaback, Astoria, N. Y., leads the standing of the national pocket billiard championship tournament here as a result of his victory last night over William Mosconi of Philadelphia, 125 to 76 in seven innings, which ties the best game mark, set early in the tournament by Marcel Camp of Detroit.

George Kelly of Philadelphia assured the present three leaders of opportunities to play in the world championship tourney, which will start in Chicago on Dec. 4, when E. Ralph Greenleaf, present title holder, will again be called upon to defend his right to this throne.

Seaback lost no time in getting a big lead over his Philadelphia opponent. He won the lag and in his half of the initial inning scored his high run of 44, only to come back in the next frame to score a net 36 more to lead, 85 to 28. Mosconi threatened in the fourth inning when he made 28, and while he scored consistently in the rest of the game, he was unable to overtake the veteran Seaback, who won his seventh victory with an unfinished run of 20.

Seaback now leads the standing with seven victories and one defeat; Kelly is second with six and one and Mosconi third with six and two. Kelly enjoyed a comfortable lead over Sauers in the early innings of their game, but suffered a setback of 16 points in the eleventh inning because of three consecutive scratches. He still was out in front, however, 28 to 4.

The western coast champion gained the lead for the first and only time during the game when he registered his high run of 33 in the sixteenth inning, but the Philadelphia boy returned a 14 and 50 in the next two innings and from then on victory was assured.

Other scores during the day were: Harry Wood, Duluth, Minn., 125; Sylvester Schleisman, Minneapolis, 124 in 50 innings; Arthur Church, New York, 125; Walter Franklin, Kansas City, Mo., 96 in 14 innings.

Three games remained on the schedule, two today and the final game on Monday night.

'Babe Ruth' of Hockey Accepts Salary Terms

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 11 (AP)—Eddie Shore, the fiery defense star of the Boston Bruins who was the outstanding holdout of the National Hockey League this season, reached a salary agreement with his club yesterday and prepared to leave for the East immediately.

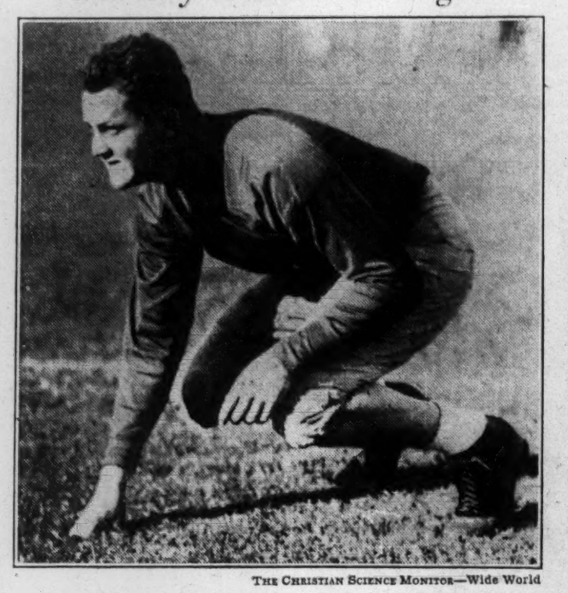
Shore had previously announced his intention of remaining out of hockey this season unless the Boston club restored a $2500 cut he said had been made in his salary. But after a telephone conversation with Boston officials and another with Frank Calder, league president, who lifted the suspension imposed upon him, Shore announced yesterday that he was ready to play. He is expected to be back in his usual position when the Bruins play the Montreal Maroons at Montreal tonight.

Neither Shore nor club officials would announce the terms agreed upon but it was assumed that the salary was the same as last year's or very close to it. He was said to be the highest paid star in the major league last season.

Mayor Signs Sports Bill

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 (AP)—Mayor J. Hampton Moore, yesterday, signed the Sunday sports bill which will permit professional football to be played here next Sunday by the Philadelphia Eagles and the Chicago Bears. The voters at a referendum on Tuesday approved baseball and football between 2 p. m. and 6 p. m.

Will Try to Tame the Tiger



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Philip J. Glazer '34, Dartmouth Football Captain Leads His Team Against Princeton Today.

Miss Proctor Being Trained to Swim English Channel

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Florence Proctor, a 17-year-old girl of Ramsgate, Kent, is the one chosen from over 400 applicants who answered in response to the offer of Jabez Wolfe, the famous British swimming coach, to train a woman swimmer to make a bid to beat the Channel swimming record of Gertrude Ederle, U. S. A. On Aug. 6, 1926, Miss Ederle swam from Cape Grisnez, France, to Dover, Eng., in 14h. 31m. and this time has not been beaten by a woman. The record by a man from France to England is 11h. 5m. and was accomplished by Georges Michel, France, Sept. 10, 1926.

Miss Proctor is to commence training at once and will make her attempt next year. When she was only 14 years of age she swam from Deal to Ramsgate, and was the winner of the Ramsgate women's championship this season.

Trainer Wolfe was the chief person behind Sunny Lowry's successful crossing on Aug. 29 this year. This was Miss Lowry's third attempt and she swam from Cape Grisnez to Dover, 15h. 45m. At one time during her swim there was a strong prospect of her beating Miss Ederle's record, but adverse currents in the last mile, which took five hours, were against her.

Altogether 18 people (8 women) have swum the famous stretch of water since Capt. Matthew Webb conquered it in 1875. Prior to Miss Lowry's success this year no one had swum it since Peggy Duncan, South Africa, in September, 1930.

College Football Results

Abilene Christian 13, Austin 0.
Arkansas S. T. 13, Arkansas 7.
Bethany 12, Friends 6.
Bowling Green 0, Hiram 0.
Cape Girardeau 12, Carbondale 0.
Chillicothe 7, Haskell Reserves 0.
Columbia C. 12, Linfield 0.
Colver-Stockton 20, Kemper 7.
Dekalb 25, Wheaton 0.
Elon 7, Lenoir-Rhyne 0.
Emporia T. 22, Kansas Wesleyan 13.
George Washington 13, W. & J. 6.
Hendrix 13, Magnolia A. & M. 6.
Indiana S. T. 38, Rose P. I. 19.
Jamestown 27, Mayville T. 0.
Loyola 38, Mississippi C. 0.
Milton 6, Northwest 0.
Milwaukee T. 39, Platteville T. 6.
Montana Mines 25, Intermountain Union 7.
Newberry 16, Presbyterian 7.
Omaha 52, Western Union 2.
Ottawa 13, McPherson 0.
Ouachita 14, Arkansas Tech. 7.
Rollins 25, Erskine 6.
Salem 20, Potomac State 7.
Schreiner I. 9, Ranger Junior 0
Simpson 7, St. Ambrose 3.
Southwest T. 28, Northwest T. 0.
Southwest Texas T. 3, Sam Houston 0.
South Georgia T. 25, S. G. State 0.
St. Benedicts 32, Rockhurst 13.
St. Vincent 25, New River State 0.
St. Louis 26, Missouri Mines 0.
Texarkana 13, Paris Junior 0.
Warrensburg T. 21, Springfield (Mo) T. 6.
White T. 20, St. Norbert's 6.

Blues May Train in Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Nov. 11—It is reliably reported that the Kansas City Baseball club of the American Association will conduct its spring training here next season. Although no definite statement has been issued, it is generally believed that the Blues will come here for six weeks for their pre-season conditioning work.

Canoe Challenge Is Sent to England

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 — The American Canoe Association has challenged the Royal Canoe Club of England for an international decked-canoe sailing race abroad in 1934 in an effort to regain the challenge trophy, which was won for the first time from the United States representatives by an overseas team, Uffa Fox and Roger de Quincy of England, last summer. William A. Bartholomae Jr. of Los Angeles has been named as a possible contender.

The races for the International Challenge Cup started in American waters back in 1886 when Warrington Baden-Powell and Walter Stewart came over from England, but were beaten by an American team of C. B. Vaux and William Whitlock. Next year's race will probably take place in Langston Harbor, Eng., during July.

Besides Bartholomae, winner of the United States title 1930, Leo Friede of New York, international match winner in 1913, 1914 and 1932, and Walter Busch are possible contenders.

Quebec Beavers Win Easily From Cubs, 5-1

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Quebec	1	0	0	5	1	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	1	1	5	0

Result Nov. 10

Quebec 5, Boston 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Nov. 11—Quebec Beavers opened their 1933-34 Canadian-American Hockey League season auspiciously here last night, defeating the Bruin Cubs, 5 to 1. Stan McCabe tallied three goals for Quebec; Dube and Ward registered the others. The new Cub manager, Art Chapman, assisted Frank Jerwa in the only Boston score. Norm Smith, Quebec goalie, proved a barrier to the Boston attacks. The summary:

Quebec		Boston
Dube, Lowrey, Wilson, lw		
	rw, Filmore, Buckles	
Campbell, McCabe, Ward, c		
	c, Chapman, Heximer	
Toupin, McIntyre, Bellefeuille, rw		
	lw, F. Jerwa, Harnott, Heximer	
Blake, Frew, ld, rd, Cunningham, Halliday		
Doran, Molyneaux, rd ... ld, Mulligan, Weir		
Smith, g ... g, Jackson		

Score—Quebec 5, Boston 1. Goals—McCabe 3, Dube, Ward for Quebec; F. Jerwa for Boston. Assists—Toupin 2, McIntyre for Quebec; Chapman for Boston. Referees—Donald Smith and A. Martineau. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Polish Tennis Proposal

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—According to a message received here the Polish Lawn Tennis Association has sent a letter to the similar controlling bodies of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Rumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, proposing that the interest in the championships of the countries mentioned is of greater interest to them than the Davis Cup competition. These countries seldom get very far in the great international tournament and it is Poland's opinion that the championships of the mid-European countries should be furthered and exploited in preference to Davis Cup participation. The letter proposes that each of the countries in the group should send its two best male and one female players to compete in the championships of the other countries.

Minor League Prospers

WHEELING, W. Va. (AP)—The Middle Atlantic Baseball League "is in the best shape in its history," Elmer Daily, president, has assured club owners and executives. He added that the eight-city circuit probably will remain intact for the 1934 season. The meeting, called to close affairs of the 1933 season, was attended by six clubs. Huntington and Beckley owners wiring regrets. The delegates adopted a new rookie rule compelling each club to carry at least three first-year players and three who have only had one year of professional seasoning.

Pirates' First Sunday Game

PITTSBURGH, Penna. (AP)—The management of the Pittsburgh Pirates announced recently that the first Sunday game of major league baseball will be played in the city about April 20, 1934. With Sunday sports approved in the recent election, club officials began consideration of the schedule, which had been held in abeyance until settlement of the issue. William E. Benswanger, the club's president, said 12 Sunday games will be played next season.

William Miller '33 Retires

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Nov. 11 (AP)—William Miller '33, Stanford's 1932 Olympic Games pole vaulting champion, announced recently he had hung up his spikes for all time. While ineligible for further collegiate competition, he had been expected to represent the San Francisco Olympic Club. Scholastically, he has another quarter to go here. Miller set the Olympic record at 14ft. 1¾in.

Annual Cage Meeting Nov. 13

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The annual interpretation meeting for the eastern section of the national basketball committee of the United States and Canada will be held at the Hotel McAlpin here on Monday, Nov. 13. Changes in the basketball rules for the coming season will be explained and discussed and all those interested are invited to attend.

Welch Awarded Trophy

OTTAWA, Nov. 11 (AP)—Huck Welch of Montreal has been awarded the Jeff Russell Trophy for this season, it was announced yesterday by Alan Fraser, secretary of the Interprovincial Rugby Union. It was held last year by Alex Denman of Hamilton Tigers. The trophy is awarded annually to the player in the Interprovincial Union outstanding for his gentlemanly conduct on the field, sportsmanship and excellence of play.

Favorites In Fall Squash Play Advance

Baron, Hanson, Ryan and Hall Win in Straight Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Favorites came through with unanimity as each in turn made his appearance yesterday in the national fall scratch squash tennis tournament at the Columbia University Club. Milton Baron, Frank R. Hanson Jr., Frank Barry Ryan Jr., William J. Hall, all won in straight games, while Edward G. McLaughlin and Leonard S. Green were not required to play, receiving defaults. The only seeded player who has still to appear is R. Mason Kirkland, who will play his second-round match on Monday. Frank A. Sieverman Jr., who fills the other place, was compelled to default. The sensation of the day was the son of Sieverman, now a full-fledged member of the New York Athletic Club team with his father, who defeated Lester A. Strasser, No. 2, on the City Athletic Club team, 15—7, 15—12.

Baron, No. 3 on the national ranking, and seeded first in the draw, showed lack of condition, but in spite of this difficulty emerged victor over the veteran of Yale Club, L. H. Sonneborn, 15—5, 17—14.

The remaining five matches in the second round will be played on Monday, with the third round set for Tuesday. The summary:

National Fall Scratch Squash Tennis Tournament—First Round

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—7, 12—15, 15—3.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, won from J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A.-H. Club, by default.

Second Round

Milton L. Baron, City A. C., defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15—5, 17—14.

R. W. Hill, Bayside T. C., won from C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, by default.

Frank C. Hart, Crescent A.-H. Club, defeated W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—11.

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York A. C., won from F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York A. C., by default.

William J. Hall, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated Frank V. Brodil, Columbia University Club, 15—3, 15—9.

Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, defeated Alan M. Thompson, New York A. C., 15—6, 15—4.

F. Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated J. R. Montgomery, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—3.

Leonard S. Green, City A. C., won from S. R. Shepherd, Squash Club, by default.

F. A. Sieverman 3d, New York A. C., defeated L. A. Straasser, City A. C., 15—7, 15—12.

J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, defeated J. N. De Rasimes, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 15—5, 15—12.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, won from C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, by default.

Montana State Claims Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOULA, Mont. — State University of Montana has been crowned intercollegiate football champion of the state for 1933. State University defeated the 1932 champions, State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts by a 32-to-0 score on Oct. 21. Then the State College of Agriculture disposed of the Montana State School of Mines in a game played at Bozeman by the score of 19 to 0 on Oct. 28. The State School of Mines had previously indicated that it would challenge the claims of the State University if it was successful in winning the game at Bozeman. The defeat by the State College of Agriculture crushed the hopes of the Miners for such a contest with the Missoula institution.

Billy Burch May Referee

MONTREAL, Nov. 11 (AP)—It was reported here yesterday that Billy Burch, former star of New York Americans of the National Hockey League and with Chicago Black Hawks until he met with a mishap last spring, may be back in hockey as a referee in the Canadian-American Hockey League. It is rumored in local hockey circles that Art Ross of the Boston Bruins aided Burch in efforts to get a chance as a Canadian-American referee, and that Burch may later be seen as one of Frank Patrick's referees in the National Hockey League.

Dunlap Sr. Tied for Lead

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 11 (AP)—George T. Dunlap of East Orange, N. J., father of the national amateur golf champion, tied for the qualifying lead yesterday in the first event of the Tin Whistles Golfing Society, a three-ball match play tournament. Dunlap scored 93 and had a 28 handicap for a net of 65. Fred W. Nofer of Lansdowne, Penna., scored 101—36—65 to share the lead. Charles F. Conn of Wayne, Penna, with 103—36—67, and P. W. Thompson of Boston with 79—12—67 tied for third place.

Webb Plans Trip to Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 10—Hamilton M. Webb, boxing instructor at the United States Naval Academy, plans to convey a party of college boxers from this country to Japan next summer. The Navy coach, who has on four occasions tutored the United States boxers in the Olympic Games, says he believes he will accept the invitation of T. Shimado, high official in connection with the development of athletics in Japan, with whom Webb became acquainted during the last Olympic contests.

Rudolph Wins and Loses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Erwin Rudolph and Andrew Ponzi divided the two blocks played in their exhibition pocket-billiard match yesterday. Rudolph won the afternoon game 205 to 127 in 28 innings with a high run of 55 to one of 42 for Ponzi. The latter won the evening game 130 to 102 in 14 innings. Ponzi had a high run of 49 to one of 44 for Rudolph. The total points for the match to date are 1261 for Ponzi and 1138 for Rudolph.

Final Speed Classic Dec. 10

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The final race of the American Automobile Association for the United States championship of 1933 will be held here Dec. 10. The speed classic will be a 200-mile road race over a two-mile course at the municipal airport, with the results contributing 240 points toward the title. Twenty or 30 of the leading drivers of the country are expected to compete, including Lou Meyer, winner of the Indianapolis championship last Memorial Day.

Another Game for Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 11—Dr. F. C. Allen, director of athletics at University of Kansas, has arranged a non-Conference basketball game with Warrensburg Teacher's College, it is announced here. The contest will be played Dec. 21 at Warrensburg.

Oklahoma Star Home First

NORMAN, Okla. (AP)—A new Sooner distance running star, Floyd Lochnor '36, and Coach John Jacob's University of Oklahoma sophomore team, ran off with the state cross-country championship here recently. The Sooner team placed four of the first six men across the finish line to win its first leg on the Letzeiser Cup, making a low count of 26 points.

Dave Bancroft Released

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 11 (AP)—President Mike Kelley of the Minneapolis American Association Baseball Club announced yesterday he intended to sign a playing-manager for 1934, and consequently would not retain Dave Bancroft as pilot.

College Cross-Country

West Point 15, Boston College 40.

College Soccer Results

Amherst 6, Trinity 1.
Dartmouth 3, Syracuse 1.

Eight Games Required To Determine Finalist

By the Associated Press

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 11

CREDIT the Public School Soccer League of this city with a new record. For the right to enter the league final, Francis School played Heath Park School eight games before winning last night, 3 to 0. The teams played three times to a draw at 1-all and four times to a scoreless tie. The total playing time to decide a winner was 570 minutes—believed to be a record in any league.

England Is Victor At Ice Hockey, 1-0

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—England's representatives made an impressive start to the 1933-34 international ice-hockey season by defeating those of Austria by 1 goal to 0 in a match played at Bayswater, here, recently. The English players began the match by bombarding the visiting team's goal. As the result of a fine pass from A. Duncanson, P. C. Fair was able to slash the puck into the net after only five minutes play. Duncanson, the star of the match, is a new English cap, and he was the centerforward of the last Canadian Olympic team.

Both Fair and Duncanson figured in the Grosvenor House Canadians team which opposed Austria two days later. This time the Austrians won by 3 goals to 1. O. Tutzer scored twice for the winners and W. Ertl once. The home side's goal came from K. Thomson.

The Austrians third and final match of their tour was at Oxford against the University team, champion of the English League for the last two seasons. The tourists won by the only goal scored. This was obtained by M. Kirsch.

England's next ice-hockey visitors will be from France. Several other national sides are expected before the season is over including Switzerland. Canada will be represented by the famous Canadian Shamrocks.

Over the Net

DANIEL MASKELL, the coach of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club, won the British professional lawn tennis championship for the sixth time in London recently when in the final match he defeated T. C. Jeffery, Melbury L. T. C., by 6—3, 6—2, 8—6. This was the fourth time this pair had contested the deciding match. Maskell was trainer to the British players who won the Davis Cup in Paris last summer. The doubles final between Maskell and Jeffery, the holders, and F. H. Poulson and J. Pearce, two young professionals attached to the Queen's Club, was postponed owing to Poulson's indisposition.

Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., tops the men's ranking list of the Pacific Northwest Lawn Tennis Association, according to the list made public in Victoria, B. C., by Dr. A. E. B. Boek of Victoria. Mary Campbell of Victoria heads the women's list of 10 players, the other nine hailing from Vancouver. The men's list contained the names of players hailing from Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, and Tacoma.

Official rankings in the District of Columbia are headed by Dooly Mitchell in men's singles and Mrs. Ruth Martinez in the women's singles. Clarence Charest, four-time winner of the United States veteran singles championship and permanent possessor of the veteran's trophy following his victory this year, has been awarded honorary No. 1 position in the men's singles rankings.

Greenleaf Ties for Lead

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—With his chief rival, Alfredo De Oro, idle on account of the schedule, E. Ralph Greenleaf climbed into a tie with him yesterday, with three victories each, as the first half of the Greater New York three-cushion billiards championship drew toward its conclusion at the Greenleaf Academy. Greenleaf encountered Arthur Woods and defeated him by a score 40 to 31, with both players making runs of five. Forty-two innings were required. In the other game of the day, Kinrey Matsuyama, the Japanese, defeated only once, defeated Harry Wakefield, the tail-ender, 40 to 35, in 47 innings, though the loser made the best single score of 6, to 5 for the winner. Matsuyama will encounter De Oro today, and Greenleaf on Sunday, with Woods encountering Wakefield in the other game this afternoon. This completes the first round of Wakefield, who has yet to win a game.

British Empire Bowls

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—All countries, with the exception of New Zealand, will be represented among the 80 competitors who will contest the bowls championship of the British Empire here next August. This fact was announced by A. McNeish, the English Bowls Association's representative on the British Empire Games Council, when the E. B. A. held its meeting recently. The Empire Games were instituted at Hamilton, Ont., in 1930, and next year's festival will be the second of its kind. Other events besides bowls are athletics, swimming, boxing and cycling. The bowls part of the program will be held during the August bank holiday week on the Timple and Paddington greens. Each of the 80 competitors will pay his own expenses, but he will be allowed to participate in the numerous social events which are being arranged by the B. E. G. C.

Tyrian Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng.—Following in the wake of such distinguished athletic clubs as Achilles (past and present Oxford and Cambridge universities athletes), and Atalanta (Scottish universities) is the Tyrian Club. The membership of this organization is confined to past and present athletes who have gained their colors for London University. At the recent general meeting R. Ramsay, the retiring secretary, reported that considerable progress had been made by this comparatively newly instituted club. R. F. Kerslake was elected to the secretaryship for next season, when an enterprising program will be got through.

Northwest Ski Dates

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10 (AP)—Meeting in Cle Elum, the Pacific Northwest Ski Association set tournament dates for Oregon and Washington this winter. Fred McNeil, Portland, president of the association, presided. Dates are: Jan. 13-14—Spokane Ski Club, cross-country races and Class A and B jumping. Jan. 20 and 21—Cascade Ski Club, Portland. Jan. 27 and 28—Seattle Ski Club, cross-country events, Slalom races and jumping. Feb. 10 and 11—Leavenworth Winter Sports Club, northwest championships.

Ruth in Golf Exhibition

HONOLULU, T. H. (AP)—Babe Ruth, the baseball star, tramped the sands of Waikiki recently as a vender of tickets for his own performance in a charity golf foursome in which he was paired with Francis Brown, amateur champion of Hawaii, against two professionals. Proceeds of the match go to a welfare fund.

M. C. C. Team Leads

AMRITSAR, India, Nov. 11 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone C. C. yesterday gained a long lead in its three-day cricket match with the Southern Punjab which concludes today. Scores at the end of the day's play were: Southern Punjab 264 (Amarnath 109); M. C. C. 324 for four (Walters 86, Townsend 93 not out).

Jurado to Lead Troupe

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 10 (AP)—Jose Jurado, Argentine golf professional, says he will head a six or seven-man invasion of the United States and British open golf championships next year. The delegation will include himself, Churio, Perez, and Freccero.

Leisure Is Most Excellent But Beyond a Certain Point Can Grow Most Wearisome

Also It Is Evident That What Is Play to One Man Is Work for Another, and Too Much Time of One's Own Takes Inevitable Toll

How Will the New Leisure Be Used?
Last of 18 Articles

By Prof. L. P. Jacks

Editor of Hibbert Journal, Author of Education Through Recreation, Formerly Principal of Manchester College, Oxford.

LONDON — Definitions of leisure have always been hard to give owing to the fact that what is leisure under one set of circumstances may change with changing circumstances into something of a different or even an opposite nature.

What is leisure occupation for one man, or in one set of circumstances, may become a labor occupation if allotted to another man or placed in another setting. A game of cricket or baseball is a leisure occupation for the amateur but not for the professional player who earns his living by playing it; and the same holds true of all the arts and crafts, which some people practice as amusements and others, musicians for example, as a strenuous vocation, requiring them "to scorn delights and live laborious days."

Enjoyment again is no test of what is leisure and what is not. It is a notorious fact that many people get more enjoyment out of their daily work than out of anything else. Moreover many leisure occupations which are enjoyable enough in the early stages become tiresome later on and positively painful if prolonged beyond the point when fatigue sets in.

A country walk is a leisure occupation for most of us, but if 10 miles is the limit of our strength and we attempt 20 the last few miles will be an agony. Rowing a boat is a favorite pastime of many; but one would hardly describe the Oxford and Cambridge crews as at leisure during the last spurt of the annual race.

Slippery Eel to Catch

The fact is that the enjoyment value of leisure is subject to a "law of diminishing returns" which makes it a very slippery eel to catch. Many of our leisure occupations become more and more enjoyable up to a certain point, but after that—and in most cases the maximum is soon reached—the enjoyment begins to fall away until, if we go on long enough, it disappears altogether and gives place to fatigue, boredom, misery and torment, so that what began as a genuine leisure occupation becomes labor later on and downright punishment in the final stage.

True, our society has long had its "leisured class" who have managed to live in a manner outwardly attractive enough to be an object of envy to the unthinking multitude, and I have recently heard the argument adduced, by people who ought to know better, that when machinery has reduced the time of human toil to three hours a day for three days a week, mankind at large will be in the blessed condition of being able to enjoy itself after the present delectable manner of "the leisured class," even to the extent of being able to play bridge all day long and dance all night to a jazz band, if their conception of a happy life leads them in that direction, minus only the three hours reserved for "necessary toil."

A Communist orator, to whom I listened lately, addressing a crowd of unemployed in Madison Square, New York, did in fact hold out this very prospect to his audience.

An Art to Enjoy Idleness

And why not? For the very simple reason that these modes of employing "leisure" on the scale in question are possible only when practiced by a leisured class, and that a relatively small one, dependent for the means of so employing it on the labor of other classes who spend their lives in a very different manner. The number of Monte Carlos a civilized world can tolerate without falling instantly into ruin is strictly limited.

Indeed there is no mode of spending leisure now practiced by any class, not even by the learned class nor by the "cultured" class, which can be taken as a model of how leisure will have to be employed when it becomes the property of society as a whole on the huge scale now in prospect.

For the truth is that an increase in the quantity of leisure to the extent represented by reducing the hours of labor to any figure approximating those of the technocrats, has the effect of changing the quality and meaning of leisure, insomuch that it seems to need a new name, and new modes of dealing with it.

All the wise things that have been said about the use of leisure when we were thinking of it in small quantities, or as a brief remainder of time left over from the long hours of toil, become quite irrelevant when we think of it as covering the major part of human life—the prospect which machinery has now brought into sight. In presence of this long-term leisure all our previous definitions based on the short-term or "time-left-over" conception of it and our methods of dealing with it on that basis are blown sky-high.

Must Have Some Freedom

It is essential to the very existence of a free man that he should have some time at his disposal which he can claim as his own and do what he likes with. A man might be a slave in this terminological sense, but if his master used him only for reasonably short hours and let him off to do what he liked with the rest of the day he would enjoy a far greater freedom than that of a hired man employed to the limit of his strength with only enough time over to sleep off his fatigue. And the same might be said of society as a whole.

It is conceivable that a society based on slavery, like that of ancient Greece, provided the slaves were generously treated in the matter of off-time, would be freer, in the real sense of freedom, than a society where the life was ground out of the "free" workers by incessant toil—a state of things prevailing in many industrial districts of Great Britain before the passage of the Factory Acts.

If, then, we define leisure as that part of our time which we are free to do what we like with, which is the popular conception of it and probably as good a definition as any, one may say that leisure is the very touchstone of freedom and that some amount of it is an absolutely essential ingredient in the life of any man or society that can be called free.

From which there follows a very important consideration. Since the very essence of leisure, the quality that makes it attractive and constitutes its charm, is that we spend it in ways of our own choosing and not in ways that somebody else has imposed upon us or told us we ought to adopt, it follows that a general control of leisure by any kind of legislation, moral or otherwise, is out of the question.

How to Ruin Leisure

A man may, of course, control his own leisure and actually does so up to a point by choosing his own way of spending it, but it instantly would cease to be leisure if put under any kind of external regulation by moralists. So controlled, our leisure occupations would become tasks—perhaps moral tasks—and it is precisely as affording an escape from tasks, and giving us freedom to do what we like, that some amount of leisure is necessary for all of us.

"Some amount" but—how much? Allowing for the sake of argument, that no man can be counted free unless he has four hours of the day to do what he likes with, apart from the time spent in sleep, does it follow from this that he will be twice as free if he has eight hours and infinitely free if he has the whole of his time as his own disposal? It does not follow.

That law of diminishing returns which came so conspicuously into operation when we were considering the enjoyableness of leisure comes into operation no less conspicuously now that we are considering its operation as an ingredient in freedom. There are limits in human nature to the amount of time which human beings can dispose of on the premise of being free to do what they like with it.

While nature has made us all for doing what we like with some of our time she has not made any of us for doing what we like with the whole of our time or even with the major part of it. We are biologically unfitted for any such mode of living and we should perish, or at least our civilization would, if it were attempted on a large scale.

Cannot Overstep Bounds

Give a man, or a civilization, more time "to do what he likes with" than nature allows, and the law of diminishing returns will bring it to pass that he progressively loses the power of making a sensible choice of his leisure occupation.

He will tend to spend his leisure more and more in playing the fool, a game on which nature has set the seal of eternal reprobation, when adopted as a mode of life, to say nothing of the fact that by no possibility can a fool be a free man.

Paradoxical as it may seem, it is, nevertheless, true that the power to make a sensible choice of what to do with our free time can only be acquired through the discipline of hard work which goes on in that other part of our time when we are not free to do what we like. Nature has so ordained it and there is no escape for anybody.

We all need plenty of hard work, and of the discipline that goes with it, to make us free men and women—indeed to make us human at all.

These considerations may suffice to reveal the magnitude of the problem now emerging on the horizon of civilization and heralding the dawn of a new age—whether better or worse than its predecessor remains to be seen. The amount of free time and released energy that is being created by the widening use of machines and the consequent narrowing of the field for hard work, is far in excess of the limited but necessary amount which nature allows for doing what we like with.

Menace in Shorter Hours

The proportion between labor and leisure indicated, say, by the coming of a four-hour day and a four-day week is altogether unnatural, and contains a menace not to be disguised by the pleasant associations which the idea of leisure, formed under very different conditions from those now confronting us, has hitherto carried. Civilized society has had no experience in dealing with leisure on the scale to which natural science, applied in the form of machinery, is now bringing it; neither is any adequate preparation for it being furnished by existing systems of education.

Such is the problem. No complete solution for it is yet in sight. But a solution is not to be despaired of, and there can be no question that the key to it lies with those who are responsible for the education of the rising generation, though time will be required for their efforts to take effect and much suffering and disillusion may have to be endured in the interval.

Yet even education will not succeed in doing anything to the purpose if it aims at drilling the young in any formal or stereotyped leisure program, so much time for this and so much for that. To deal with leisure in this way is, as we have seen, to destroy its nature as leisure and convert it into a task.

Taught to Choose Correctly

The aim of the educator should rather be to bring his pupil to the point where he becomes capable of making right choice for himself of the leisure occupation best suited to afford him the means of self-expression.

This can only be done by awakening his formative interests and training his artistic powers, which all normal human beings possess in some form or degree.

The problem of the coming leisure clearly calls for a radical change, on these lines, of educational practice which, hitherto, has been devoted to very different objects. If this change is not effected other means of dealing with the problem—and no doubt there are many others—will be found of little avail.

At the present stage of inquiry no man, I think, can profess to see how this matter is going to end, but any step we may be able to take toward reforming education on the lines I have indicated is, unquestionably a step in the right direction.

And to feel that one is moving in the right direction, even though the end of the journey is not yet in sight, is a great thing in this perplexing universe, and perhaps as much as we can hope for in dealing with a situation so novel as this.

Construction Code Brings Threats Of National Strike

Labor's Effort Said to Be to Stalemate Industry's Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Building trade stagnation threatened the Administration today. The building industry and labor brought the biggest fight the NRA has yet witnessed out into the open after more than two months of secret deadlock over a master construction code.

It is reliably stated that if the NRA approves the master code in its present form, a general national strike will be called by the American Federation of Labor, which would tie up not only private construction, but also a large proportion of the public works program.

Meanwhile the Construction League of the United States determined to appeal to public opinion in a fight which involved more potential danger to the entire recovery program than anything else still facing it.

Under the bristling battle lines is the apparent determination of organized labor to prevent a consolidation on a permanent footing of a national construction industry organization. This would unquestionably result from adoption of the code.

Labor Would Separate

The master code covers architects, engineers, marine contractors, road-builders and numerous other related industries. Labor feels its collective bargaining powers and its organization interests would be better served if it could deal with separated construction industries than if it were faced with a powerful national organization of all construction interests.

The industry, on the other hand contends that the element of uncertainty which has today blocked any improvement in construction activity can be removed only if the master code is adopted. It is apparent that as long as some definite action is delayed there can be no stable basis for a spurt in construction. There may be some question whether the master code itself is essential to stability, but there can be no question that a settlement is essential.

In their fight for the master code the industry today secured the complete support of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president, charged that labor's obstructionist tactics on the code were holding up a nation-wide building boom which would reemploy 1,300,000 persons.

Labor Demands Impossible

Labor leaders are frank to admit confidentially that their real objective is to stalemate the code. Publicly, however, they content themselves with demanding changes in it which are manifestly impossible. These demands are for inclusion in the code of provisions for: (1) a 30-hour week; (2) the Public Works Administration wage scales; and (3) 50 per cent labor representation on the governing board of the industry.

The 30-hour week is less than that provided for similar types of work in any other major code yet approved by the NRA. The construction league contends it would not increase employment but would only serve to stretch out the duration of each job.

The PWA wage scales are considered impossible of application to the entire construction industry and are particularly objectionable to the employers because of alleged indefiniteness which they say would make it impossible to calculate labor costs in advance.

Fifty per cent labor representation on the code authority is contrary to all NRA precedent. The Recovery Act provides for the self-government of industry in partnership with the Federal Government and under federal control. But it does not provide for giving labor a voice in the management of industry. Labor is supposed to be adequately protected by the Government in which it has a voice.

By-Plays

An Important Questionnaire

IT WILL be interesting to see how the questionnaire regarding the present football rules concerning recovered kicks and fumbles is answered by the coaches of the United States. This questionnaire has been sent out by the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee, and whether or not the present rules are changed before another fall comes round no doubt depends on whether or not the majority of the coaches favor changes. There can be little question that the present rule which prevents the kicking team from advancing a legally recovered kicked ball, and the one which prevents a defending team from advancing a fumble recovered either in the air or after striking the ground, have taken from the game one of its most spectacular plays without in any way affecting the safety of any of the players. It has, of course, helped the stronger teams in that a weaker team does not have the chance to capitalize and perhaps win from a stronger opponent by scoring points through blocked kicks or fumbles, as was the case in former days. In these days, when games are far from sellouts, those interested in the question of spectators are looking around to see just what can be done toward attracting more paid customers, and there are some who believe that a return to the old rules regarding the above-mentioned plays would help quite a bit. If the players themselves and the spectators could be given a chance to vote on these two questions, there is little doubt that they would ask for a return of the good old rules which gave the player with a keen nose for the ball a fine chance to join football's hall of fame.

* * *

Midshipmen Are Drawing Well

The United States Naval Academy football team may not rank among the leading elevens of the East this fall; but it is doing finely as a drawing card. The Midshipmen have played six games to date, and no less than 207,000 spectators have turned out to see them. This is an average of 34,500 to a game, which is a very fine showing. This average will be still better from now on, as the rema

Interior Decoration and Antiques

Picture Selection and Hanging

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I

HAVE you ever thought of it as an adventure to ring a strange door bell and be ushered into a strange house?

My memory recalls interiors where I have stood for a moment, and caught my breath at the lovely use of color alone. Closer examination might have revealed furnishings of the simplest sort, but behind it all was a plan. This plan took everything into consideration, and it may have found its inception in a color print. For the sources of inspiration for a color scheme may be one of many things—a rug, an upholstered chair, cretonne curtains, a piece of Chinese pottery, a lamp base. If one has a fine color print large enough to dominate the room, or even a very small one, but of haunting color harmonies, he might start building a room scheme from this.

It is well to consider carefully the kinds of pictures suitable for different rooms. The manner of a hall, for example, is usually one of formality. It is often none too light. Posterlike pictures, of the type we call "decorative," frequently are best here, where we usually pass through so quickly. A dominant note found in such a print could be used for the hall curtain; a bowl of some color found elsewhere in the same picture could be used on the hall table; candles flanking it could be of the curtain color; and, presto, a little harmony is built around a print, which might be nothing more than any one of the myriad fine reproductions clipped from a current events magazine, an élite society journal or a woman's periodical—slipped into a frame from the chain store.

Choice for the Living Room

A living room should spell something different as to atmosphere. Usually, an air of formality will not do here. There are many types of pictures which will say to the onlooker what we want them to infer about us. There are marines, and pictures of quaintly costumed folk, and those pictures which tell a story, such as the Flemish artists have left us, and portraits by great masters of textile painting, such as Van Dyke. We must not forget those foreign scenes, beloved because of association, or merely because of a great hope to look on these scenes one day. And there are landscapes of an abstract and inspirational nature. Any and all of these are friendly pictures, which will charm by their color, and which will tend to establish host and guest promptly on a genial footing. No longer need we lament our inability to own "originals" when such faithful color reproductions of the works of the great painters are now available.

Let me select one of these subjects, building an imaginary color scheme for a living room around it.

Since a living room should be relatively "quiet," combinations which are tones of one color, or which have a certain common basis, as do orange, yellow and green, would illustrate our point. An example which comes to my mind, as a keynote for a living room, is a sunset by George Inness. A blurry yellow sun is sinking in a blurry red and yellow irradiance. We see this through the blurry green-brown trees. This composes a landscape which is all the more artistic because it leaves so much to our individual imaginations. It is a picture that comes in a size large enough to hang over a fire-place, or over a sofa. This is another reason why it should be considered.

Orange, yellow, red, brown, greens—all of these are threaded together in this landscape by the presence of certain common constituents. Suppose that we choose a carpet in a a deep woodsy brown, make the wall a warm parchment yellow, cover the sofa and a chair in green; perhaps we can find a cretonne or a printed linen containing all these reds, yellow reds, and wood browns and greens for our curtains. We should now have a harmonious room, because it is composed of related tones, tied together through a plan—the color notes of a picture.

Pictures in Dining Room

Dining rooms are usually less informal. Coupled with the formal furniture arrangement is the formal balance of sideboard equipment, and pictures of a more formal sort. Gayety of color and precision of arrangement should pervade this interior. Gone are the stuffed or carved ducks of yesteryear, hanging most uncomfortably from oaken planks. It is not even necessary to adhere to the tradition of painted grapes, peaches and bananas. There is something too obvious about such subjects in a dining room. A fine portrait, of an ancestor, or a good reproduction of the ancestor of somebody else, say by Rembrandt, Van Dyke or Sargent, would give any little dining room much graciousness.

In passing, this might be a good place to digress on the subject of the abuse of ancestors' and relations' likenesses. Because family photographs are personal and intimate, and of no sentimental import to the passer-by, it is now thought to be better taste to put them in more personal rooms, such as upstairs sitting rooms and bedrooms. Then there is the crayon enlargement. Unfortunately, this was almost never a work of art; very rarely was it a fair likeness. This should make us think twice about displaying it in any prominent place.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Heal & Son, Ltd., London

A NEW LINE IN METAL FURNISHING

Dining room furniture in chronium plated steel and black cellulose enamel, exhibited in the Mansard Gallery, London, by Heal & Son. The new oval form of tubing shown here in chairs and table, being nearly flat, is capable of graceful flowing lines that carry one away from the severity usually associated with metal work, and suggest interesting possibilities to the designer of this truly modern type of furniture.

Touring for the Arts' Sake

In Norway's Capital City

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Oslo, Norway

IN THE course of a call in Bergen, my hostess, who was a native of the city, remarked that very many people there felt themselves nearer to England than to their country's largest community of Oslo. She asserted that they were more likely to take the boat for a 26-hours trip to Newcastle than to ride in half the time by train to their own capital.

Door panels as well as cupboards were cheerfully painted with bright floral and geometric designs in Norway, several generations ago. The large cupboard here bears the date 1799

This inclination may seem strange until it is remembered that the Berben-Oslo Railway has been built less than 25 years and that, for about nine centuries before that, generation after generation of those who lived in Bergen drew their livelihood from the sea. Hundreds of miles of tumbled and almost roadless mountain ranges shut them in except to the west. In that quarter was the open, and to them easy, water thoroughfare to the rich markets of great countries Toward them their sails and their thoughts were set through many generations. When cross-country trains came to run eastward twice a day, Bergen dwellers had been looking seaward too long, readily to turn their faces landward when they traveled.

From Sea Level to Snow Line

These reflections grew in the course of the train ride to Oslo that began in the early morning next day. Almost at once after leaving the outskirts of the town we were winding sharply along the shores of a deep fiord, shut in by steep or precipitous mountain sides that often seemed to permit no possible forward way among them.

Now on the right, then suddenly on the left, the water and the heights made swiftly shifting scenes of stirring and continuous beauty. Above it all was a clear northern sky with occasional snowy, drifting clouds.

Little villages, far apart, had somehow grown up even in these wild regions and infrequently lent welcome evidence of home life to the prevailing primitive surroundings.

For half the day these exciting scenic changes followed one another For part of the time the route was along the shores of the sea-level fiord Then it was upward, until midday brought us to the barren expanses of granite about Finse, more than 4000 feet altitude. Here are a station and a hotel, and little else. It is a resort of mountain climbers and skiers, for perpetual snow fields and glaciers abound, in sight on the near-by mountains.

From there on it was down grade. Farms became larger, but still their fields were broken by what looked like detached sections of light fences of stakes and wires. But they were not fences, for on some of them grass was hung to dry. So far north the sun is not strong enough to cure hay on the ground. The fertile and level land increased until a rich agricultural region was reached, and at last, in the darkness, Oslo.

Now we are in a vigorously modern city, a seaport miles from the open sea at the head of Christiana fiord. It has wide, straight streets, the chief one named Karl Johan Gade, honoring one of Norway's greatest kings. This runs from the Ostbane station through the main part of the city to the Royal Palace, with the Houses of Parliament near-by.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In the early 1800's Norwegian artists decorated in an elaborate manner their home furnishings. The built-in bed here has a cupboard and chest of drawers at its foot, while the structure itself is gay with yellow, red, green and brown scrollwork. The walls are a soft blue, the window frames red

The Monitor correspondent soon called and plans for seeing the city were quickly made. First came the Museum of Arts and Crafts, which holds a large collection of the country's representative applied arts in silverware, utensils in carved wood, textiles of various sorts, and furniture. Norwegian silversmiths of two and three centuries ago produced admirable work in the Renaissance and Rococo manner, giving their own refinements to the styles that came to them by the way of central Europe. Since Norway is not thought of as one of the prominently wealthy lands of the past, the richness and relative abundance of certain forms of old domestic silver in the 1600's and 1700's is indeed surprising.

There is marked individuality in the museum's patterns of homewoven fabrics that came from various sections of the same country, differences that might not be expected in the work of people who, so far as I have learned, are of the same racial origin. To those who have studied the matter, the colors and designs of most of these woven covers and hangings, and often the needlework, of past centuries can usually be confidently attributed to one or another definite province.

Wood carving was a common art, applied to the most familiar of home utensils as well as to rare objects and church equipment. In all this the museum is rich. Great skill in early joinery or in later cabinet work is not noticeable, as it is in similar products of countries to the south. Perhaps it should not be looked for in tables, chairs, beds and such things, that are made almost wholly of pine, as was the case in most Norwegian homes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Much Contemporary Architecture

I was interested in the fact that modern architecture has been chosen for a surprisingly large number of single homes in Oslo. Some restricted newer sections of the city are wholly in this type of house, with a highly interesting variety and general restraint in their treatment. Most of them are understood to have been the work of the younger generation of architects, who are also doing apartment groups of scientifically placed sections.

In this land of the far north very much thought is given to bringing into apartment rooms the greatest possible amount of sunlight. Various schemes for accomplishing this have been devised, one of them resulting in a series of curved structures facing south, placed on sloping land and separated by open spaces of considerable width. Another arrangement built later on the same terrain gives eight or ten grouped apartment buildings east-west exposure and sets them in staggered lines with a calculated distance between their sides and their ends.

All the new commercial buildings seem to depart from traditional design, though for the most part adopting the contemporary European practice with reservation. A conspicuous example of this type was the building of the electric light and power company, which has some mural paintings of a quality remarkable for such an institution.

A Museum of Houses

Everyone who visits Oslo is advised to take in the Norsk Folkemuseum at Bygdø, only a few minutes' trolley ride from the city center. Surely, anyone who misses it fails to gain an intimate and important knowledge of the character of early Norwegians, as expressed in their furnished homes. For here may be seen many examples of the very houses in which a greater part of the population lived during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the early nineteenth. An extensive wooded area in which they are placed allows each one of these old houses, with its barns, storehouses, sheds and the like, to have a setting suitable for its type. Within, each is furnished in large part with such things as its one-time occupants used—not wholly so, for adaptation must be made for the admission of thousands of visitors during the summer season.

No mere description can give adequate pictures of these homes of numerous degrees of comfort that were erected over a period of some 200 years. Each one shows the practice of its type and time and through all of them the same distinctive technic prevails, in construction and in ornament. Refinements that come with increasing prosperity and more discreet taste are clearly traced, and always there stands out a peculiar quality of direct adaptation of materials to use and climate.

In the afternoon we were taken for a trolley ride that soon leaves the city behind, and ascends wooded slopes where there are occasional suburban residences. The car climbed above all these, and left us at a natural park, for supper on the balcony of a picturesque restaurant. The city lay far below, its surrounding land and water stretching away in the distances. It was pleasant that the end of our stay in Oslo should be so like the last evening in that other Norwegian city, Bergen.

A Gutenberg Bible

by "COLLECTOR"

London

INCUNABULA, with the accent on the "nab," which is merely Latin for swaddling clothes, is the curious general sales-room description of early books. One of these, that rarity of rarities, a Gutenberg Bible, printed about 1456, is, I hear, shortly to come into the market, although which market and just when, is not at present known. It is stated to be now in a German Monastery, a perfect copy, and consequently worth anything up to the breath-taking sum of £50,000.

An American professional collector, visiting England, who makes this disclosure, on one occasion purchased an imperfect Gutenberg Bible with a number of leaves missing. He disposed of the hundreds of pages separately to collectors, some of the leaves realizing as much as £150 apiece.

* * *

To the list of famous authors who pay tribute to the delights of collecting must be added the name of M. Anatole France.

"People laugh at collectors, who perhaps do lay themselves open to raillery, but that is also the case with all of us, when in love with anything at all," he writes in "Le Jardin d'Epicure."

"We ought rather to envy collectors, for they brighten their days with a long and peaceable joy. . . . The sea carries off the heaps of sand and auctioneers disperse the collections; and yet there are no better pleasures than the building of heaps of sand at 10 years old and of collections at 60."

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Some New Furniture Forms

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THE idea of the old corner cupboard is reviving. This time, however, it is not for dishes, nor for the kitchen or dining room. In fact, it is not really the cupboard at all, but the corner idea and for the bedroom. Triangular bureaus, vanity tables, and chests have been manufactured recently to fit into chamber corners, the idea being to utilize space formerly wasted, especially where rooms are small.

Corner furniture has appeared before, but not for the bedroom. We have had corner whatnots for the parlor, where reposed the souvenir shells, delicate fan, or special china. Corner cupboards of many varieties have graced the pioneer kitchen or dining room. It is claimed at the patent office, where the manufacturer applied for rights to make the furniture in question, that never before have there been corner chests, corner chiffoniers, and corner bureaus, on the American market.

Imagine pulling out a chiffonier drawer and finding that its back extends to a three-cornered point which reaches into the corner of the room when the drawer is closed. This means more space for neckties, collars, or what you will. Then, on either side of the bank of drawers is a tall door opening into a little wardrobe where umbrellas, shoes, or other odds and ends, are conveniently scuttled out of sight.

The bureau and chest have been modified somewhat so that the tip end has been cut off, making the back of the furniture straight instead of pointed, but still reaching far into the corner. As everyone knows, when an ordinary chest is placed across the corner, it juts far out into the room and makes unavailable the space at either side, as well as the little triangle of space at the back. Besides, since it does not follow the lines of the walls, it generally looks somewhat askew, but with the sides following the walls, this new furniture fills up these spaces at side and rear.

Arrangement Does It, Too

Well-equipped corners are an asset to a room. When there is no furniture especially made for them, there is still the opportunity to arrange the other furniture in such a way that these areas are inviting and utilized, instead of being "left-over" places. Occasionally they just take care of themselves, but more often a little study is necessary to render them cozy and home-like.

The idea that a large piece of furniture must always be placed in the center of a wall is sometimes the cause of a wasted and unused corner. Not long ago we noticed in an interior decorator's studio that a heavy chest of drawers was not in the center of the wall at all, and yet there was no feeling of overbalance or top-heaviness. Had it been arranged in the center, the space between it and the two corners would have been too small for any other furniture.

"We moved the chest a little to the right," the decorator explained when she told how she had tried several ways of making the studio furniture look comfortable and harmonious. "This made enough room at the left for a corner cupboard, which we lacquered a Chinese red. This color brought enough attention to this corner to balance the dark heavy chest beyond the wall center."

A Chair by the Bookcase

There are other ways of making corners inviting, for they need not always be just the "left-over" parts of a room. Suppose open book shelves reach along one wall, all the way. A delightful corner is possible by pulling an easy chair so that the side is parallel with the shelves and out a little distance from them. This makes the shelves easily accessible to the reader. It might even be a good idea to clear one of the shelves at a convenient height to serve as a magazine table. Then with a lamp on the opposite side of the chair a very suitable and workable group is achieved.

Had the chair been placed diagonally with the back covering some of the shelves it probably would have given a crowded appearance. But—and this is more important than looks—it would not have been convenient or workable. It is always well to think of the goings and doings of the people in the home and arrange the furniture in such proximity that they can go about their activities in comfort.

It is not always wrong, however, to set a chair "kitty-cornered" fashion, even when larger pieces of furniture look better when they are parallel with the walls. A big easy chair with lamp and side table sometimes constitutes a very cozy group for a corner. The chair in a diagonal position is brought into the circle of conversation and promotes a hospitable atmosphere.

M. R. Z.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SMALL SWEETMEAT DISH, OF THE TIME OF CHARLES I, HAS PLEASING SIMPLICITY OF DESIGN AND GRACEFUL INCISED ORNAMENT.

This dainty bowl, which is hall-marked 1640, sold early this year in London for £99, although it weighed less than two ounces. This figures £51 an ounce, which is said to be a record rate for the type. The feature which sent its price so high is the low base on which it stands

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White Interiors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

YOUNG couples setting up house or refurnishing this year have shown a pronounced preference for white or whitish schemes of decoration. Some older folk have protested that these schemes are not "practical" for London interiors, but the fancy for white still prevails among the younger people, and all who have seen them will admit that these white interiors have the great merit of being light and airy and are most attractive in their first appearance of dainty cleanliness. These schemes have proved to be especially successful in apartments facing the north or not too well provided with windows, for there is no doubt but that white walls and white hangings at least double the illumination of an interior in daylight.

Walls and Hangings

But the more enthusiastic devotees do not limit themselves to white walls and white hangings: they employ various shades of white, as far as possible, for all the rest of their furnishing. Rugs and carpets with a whitish ground are very much in demand, and at the moment the most fashionable material for chair coverings is white cowhide. This white cowhide is certainly very beautiful to both sight and touch, but it needs to be treated with the greatest care and respect because, inevitably, it is very easily marked and scratched.

A description of one of London's newest and most consistent "white rooms" may be of interest. This is a sitting room in a Mayfair flat inhabited by a young married couple who pride themselves on their progressive modernism. The walls are painted off-white, with the woodwork a slightly warmer shade of the same. The long silk curtains at the two windows are oyster color, and oyster silk is also used for the lampshades. On the parquet floor are rugs by Marion Dorn, geometrical designs on a whitish ground. There is a cream lacquered cabinet severely simple in design, and a similar side-table. The rest of the furniture is mostly steel, with white seats, but there are three easy chairs, adapted from First Empire designs, covered with white cowhide. The fireplace has a black glass surround, and a silver radiator.

Even the Pictures

So unswerving is the deovtion to white here that even the pictures—limited to three in number—consist of one of Foujita's white ground figure-paintings and two modern English flowerpieces of white flowers surrounded by white frames. Other accessories include some fine examples of modern white-crackle pottery by Reginald Wells, and a low divan upholstered in oyster velvet and garnished with two black silk and one oyster cushions.

Few will deny that this apartment has had a delightfully cool appearance during our unprecedentedly hot summer this year: but whether it will prove equally attractive and satisfying during the winter that is before us is another matter about which there may reasonably be two opinions. But just as it is almost impossible to please everybody in interior decoration—and most other matters—so it is extremely difficult to devise a scheme of decoration that is exactly suited to, and will look its best in, both summer and winter.

F. R.

Inside the Graf Zeppelin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

GAY and colorful cretonne plays a big part in the interior decoration of the Graf Zeppelin, and it gives a nice homey sort of atmosphere to the great airliner, quite in contrast to the military bareness of American navy airships.

In fact that feeling of comfort is what one first experiences on entering the big main lounge, where the passengers sit and read and play games, and eat their meals—when mealtime comes and tables are moved in. There is nothing stiff and set about the furnishings. The light wicker chairs sit about at all angles, and the soft gray rug looks as if it had already seen good service.

The fat cushions with leather covers which button over the bed pillows and can thus be used in the living room are rather battered looking, too, as if the Monson youngsters who came over on the last crossing might have had a pillow fight or two.

There are apple green curtains on the wide curving living room windows which let in abundance of light—and the walls are painted to match.

The only wall decoration is a tiny bronze bas-relief of Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, the "Graf" for whom the airliner was named.

But it is in the bedrooms, opening off each side of a long corridor, and made to accommodate one, two, or four persons, that cretonne fairly runs riot. Each bedroom is decorated just a bit differently from its neighbor. One has striped wall paper and plain bright-colored cretonne curtains. Another has figured cretonne in gay flowers and plain wall paper. Still another is all birds and flowers and cubistic designs.

Even the clothes closets are all made of cretonne, which is stretched tightly over rods to form tall oblong boxlike affairs fastened to the walls. A door opens surprisingly into each one, and a shelf for hats is revealed, and plenty of coat hangers.

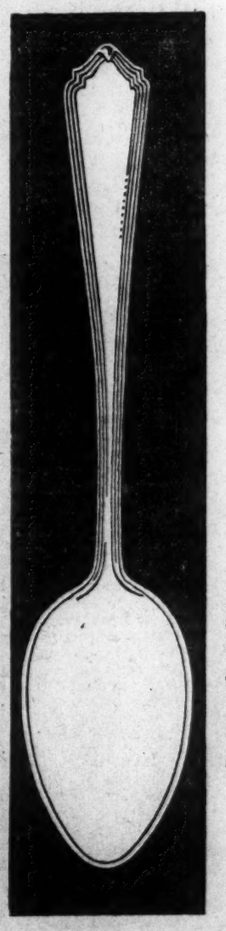
But as a crowning touch, even the waste baskets are of cretonne. Shaped like the old-fashioned "darning bags" with covers made of cretonne-covered cardboard, each is fastened to the wall in case of a rough night.

Later, one learns why waste-baskets play such an important part in the Graf's equipment, for there's a sign on each windowsill which you cannot help seeing as you lean to look out the window. It says, "In order to avoid danger to the propellers and engines in the rear, please do not throw objects, even paper, out of the windows."

The smiles of the ruddy-faced, sturdy-looking members of the crew, who bustle about at their various duties, rival the cheerful appearance of the cabins and staterooms. Everyone aboard seems to be enjoying what he is doing. In other words, the Graf Zeppelin is a place of good cheer.

BEAUTY IN STERLING SILVER...

MARLBOROUGH



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Progress in Education

Boys and Girls Work Together

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

George School, Penna.

FULLY a quarter of the 300 and more boys and girls attending George School are brothers, sisters and cousins, going to boarding school together. This makes it a family school in an unusual sense. It gives an opportunity to develop a system of coeducation under most favorable auspices. Perhaps that is one reason why this school, which is maintained by Friends, has grown and is prospering.

The coeducational boarding school is especially fitted to develop a homelike quality in school life, and at George School a home atmosphere prevails. The potent influences characteristic of home become effective because boys and girls and adult experts are closely associated in common tasks of learning and doing. In their separate dormitories the boys are supervised by the men of the faculty, and the girls by the women members. In the large school dining room, boys and girls sit together at small tables of eight, the boys taking turns in waiting on table and the girls in presiding and serving.

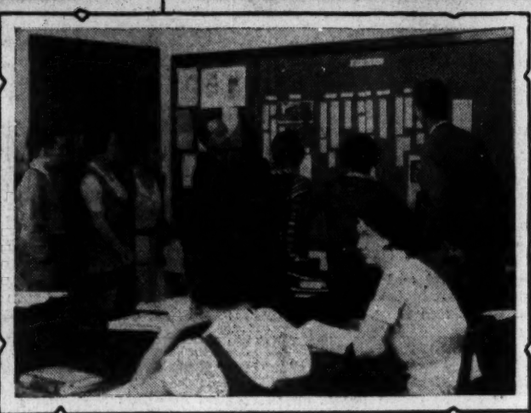
In athletics, the interests of the two groups are, of course, quite apart, and they both have full programs of varied sports. Throughout the year, every boy and girl participates in some form of sport, in a team suited to his or her own athletic ability. But the whole school unites in supporting the varsity teams when they meet teams from other schools. The success and good sportsmanship of the teams that represent George School are matters of common interest.

In a similar way, some of the clubs and societies are for boys only, some for girls only, and some for both groups. They also have separate societies for debating and discussion. The girls who are interested in social welfare have an organization of their own, but in music, dramatics, journalism and in many of the hobby clubs it is only natural that boys and girls of similar interests work together on their common problems.

If you are at school between dinner and the evening study period, you will find the students mingling in the parlors and in the assembly room for conversation, music and games. The dean and her assistants are in charge. Indeed, you will find a large degree of participation in the social life of the school on the part of the men and women of character who compose the school faculty. The wisdom with which the social relations are handled at George School is well illustrated by the dancing.

All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—In the George School Dining Room the Boys at the Tables Take Turns in Waiting on Table and the Girls in Presiding and Serving. Upper Right—Students on Their Way to the Old Friends Meeting House at Newtown on Sunday Morning. Lower Center—Boys and Girls Working Together at Common Problems and Sharing Each Others' Interests.



Instead of invitation dances with boys bringing their partners, dancing classes are held weekly, where boys and girls dance with each other, with members of the faculty participating.

Girls have their outlook broadened by the presence of boys. As they share their responsibilities with the boys they lose their self-consciousness and feeling of inferiority. The masculine attitude furnishes a strong corrective for the pettiness and sentimentality that may develop when boys and girls are segregated. Experience shows, on the other hand, that the presence of girls exercises a valuable, humanizing influence on the boys. The rugged, practical, outdoor boy finds his qualities appreciated in friendship and adds social ease to strength. The language of the boys, their manners, and their ideas of discipline tend to improve. In fact, each broadens the other in true intellectual fellowship.

Friendships are conducted against a background of experience and example on the part of boys and girls of fine character and excellent upbringing. Students have spoken gratefully of the helpful influence exercised upon them by their older associates. There are also the supervision and support of the teachers, whose guidance is felt here, as in all activities of student life. The usual outcome is the learning of respect for the social conventions that are the most important moral safeguards.

Coeducation has become generally advisable because of the conditions of twentieth century life. This is no longer a man's world, with men the dominant bread winners, running the political and economic machinery, and with women relegated to a separate and inferior place. In business, in many of the professions, in religious, social and political movements, today, men and women work together on a basis of mutual respect and confidence.

The Parent

The 'Love Sand Pile'

Toledo, Ohio

Dear Parents:

My husband and I enjoy the letters from all you parents so very much, and do hope to see them in print for all time to come.

We have a little son three years old. He has a great many little neighbor friends, ranging in age from 2 to 12 years, and they all love to play in the sand pile in our back yard.

At first there was quite a lot of quarreling and also bad words that we did not like our son to hear. The thought came to me to call it the "Love Sand Pile." We told all the children about it, and told them that they must not quarrel or say naughty words in it. I am so happy to say it is proving its name, for only yesterday I heard a little boy say, "You cannot quarrel or say bad words in here, for the lady said so." And, by the way, it was one of the boys that talked the naughtiest. It has taught all the children to manifest more harmony in their play, and also this idea has taught our little son to be more loving and kind at his play. He called to the kiddies the other day, "Please do not quarrel, that is our love sand pile, don't you know it?"

I should like to hear from other parents of their experience when their small children started to say the wrong words they picked up from the older children—how to overcome the desire without the rod.

(Mrs.) E. M. M.

* * *

Reading in Bed

Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Editor:

It seems about time that we, who have enjoyed your column since its inception, should express our gratitude by sharing with others a plan which we have proved to be most constructive, and which I do not recall being mentioned. It is that of allowing children to read in bed.

Often, when the children were quite small, they objected to their early bedtime, especially when their small neighbor companions could be heard at play. On condition that each would retire quietly to their own room they were allowed to take a picture book to look at for a short period. The relaxation of being undressed, bathed and with a book to look at soothed them, and sometimes they would go happily off to sleep before the allotted time had expired.

Special care was taken to see that a properly adjusted light was placed where its beam would fall directly on the pictures, carefully shaded to prevent any glare, and within easy reaching distance to be extinguished. Sufficient pillows were provided to insure correct posture. Attention to these details should remove the bad results which were once thought of in connection with reading in bed.

Thoughtful selection of a good supply of wholesome reading matter suited to their ages, eliminated all desire for the opposite variety. The Monitor, since before they could read it for themselves, has furnished no small part of their reading, and family discussion of its national and international news, as well as the various feature pages, has provided them with constructive food for thought. The use of "World News of the Week at a Glance" in one class led to the teacher's subscribing for the Monitor. More recently my daughter, now a sophomore in college, needed a list of President Roosevelt's Cabinet and a brief personal history of each. The Cabinet Member Series (March 8 to 18) was used with perfect results, and we later found that nowhere else could this information have been obtained so readily.

Both of our children have a great love for reading, and have, on that account, always been far ahead of their classes in required outside reading. We consider their love for reading of inestimable value, and attribute its development to the fact that at an early age they had definite periods of time to themselves and were free to devote their undivided attention to whatever interested them, without being distracted by the interests or conversation of other people. Of course such a period might have been obtained at some other time, but the fact that reading in bed was granted as a privilege gave it great attraction.

Sincere thanks to all who have contributed to this column, and for every department of our Monitor.

(Mrs.) G. S. W.

* * *

A "Go Someplace" Bag

New Orleans, La.

Dear Friends:

This letter is sent in the hope that it will help the mothers of toddlers.

After our baby was old enough to sit alone and play with toys I had a nice sized overnight case which we called our "go someplace bag." In it were kept a set of A B C blocks, a box of colored building blocks from the dime store and a linen picture book.

Wherever I went and took him, whether to spend the afternoon or just for an hour's call in the neighborhood, we carried this bag. Upon arrival he was set in the middle of the floor and the bag opened before him. He made his selection and played contentedly for long periods of time and I was free to enjoy my friends.

This bag was kept packed and ready, and was never used for any other purpose, so that these toys were always fresh and attractive. Should we use these same objects too often, I would change the contents to a box of mosaics, a couple of tiny automobiles and a different book, putting the other toys out of sight for a few weeks, when they could be replaced and enjoyed afresh.

I deeply appreciate the Parent Column and hope to be of help.

(Mrs.) W. H. G.

Animals are generally so receptive to kind words and treatment, that they immediately reflect good will to the donor, and for this reason wisdom dictates that everyone should be kind to them. Children are inherently kind to animals, and because of the usual joyous acceptance by them of the children's offerings, be it kind words, a toothsome morsel, or a friendly pat on the head, they become inseparable friends.

Further Word Building

Our Living Language Series—39

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"FERRY" means to carry; as, the boat ferries passengers across the river. Thus, a *ferry* is a passenger boat. *In*, within, plus *fer*, to carry: *infer, defer, confer, refer, transfer*. Note the root *fer* in *transfer*. One *infers* a thing that is not plainly said. (It is "carried within" another statement, or it is implied.) If one *implies* a thing, he hints at it, "folding" the statement within another statement (*ply* means fold); if he *infers* it, he senses it from another's speech or actions.

Ex plus *fect* is *effect*. *Ex* changes how? Why? *Efficient—effectual, efficacious, competent, able, potent*. Literally, "having not enough to make"; therefore, *inadequate, imperfect, incomplete;* as, deficient strength, deficient in judgment.

To *compete* is, literally, "to strive after together." If you are *competent*, you are able to compete; that is, you are qualified. It is easy to see how our modern word's meaning—*adequate, sufficient, suitable, apropos*—grew up from this primitive. For writing, associate the *pet* of *competitive* (*e* as in *met*) with the *pet* which you do not hear in *competent*; then the short *i* of *ition* in *competition* will give you the key to the *i-tive* ending of *competitive*. As always, in collecting a group of related words, write them in a group, for memory.

A *deficit* in funds is a shortage—not enough to meet demands; *proficient* is distinguished from *efficient* in that it usually applies to one particular ability; as, he is *proficient* in spelling.

Elucidate—ex becomes *e* plus *lucid* plus *ate*: to explain, to make lighter or clearer. "I did not fully understand, so he *elucidated* further."

Association of Words

Associate: *translucent* — letting light through, but not clearly; oiled paper is *translucent*, while window glass is *transparent*; *luce*, meaning light, is plainly the root in these words.

Evacuate—to leave vacant; as, "the *evacuation* of Boston was sudden and complete." Associate: *vacation*. Note how the modern meaning we know has grown from the derived meaning, which is "act of vacating." *Vacant* has *a* in the last syllable; you do not hear it, but you will associate it with the *a* which you hear in *vacation*. *Vacuum* has three syllables—the first *u* is long, pronounced like the letter itself; the second *u* is short, as in *hum*.

Vacuous — with apparent mental *vacuity*; as, a *vacuous* expression of countenance.

Emulate—to imitate, but also to strive to surpass; usually with reference to traits of character or achievements; he *emulated* the knights of old. (*u* as in *unite*—not *you*, but *yuh*.)

Associate: *simulate* (*u* as in *emulate*); *simulate* is to copy or imitate, usually with reference to an appearance or effect; as, *simulated* weariness. One may *imitate* another's manner of speech or any mannerism; imitation may have a *mimic, derisive* or *satiric* quality; one may *imitate* another's inventions; his writings; yet, in *imitation*, there is not always an intent to show that the imitation is the reality; while in *simulation*, one actually strives to make the *simulation* deceive. Note that *similar*—meaning like—has *simi*, and is so pronounced; *dissimilar* has *ss*; why? What is the prefix?

Assimilate (*as*, toward, plus *simil*, same, plus *ate*, to make)—To *assimilate* is, literally, to tend toward making (the thing *assimilated*) the same (as the original thing); in modern definition, to convert or incorporate into (usually organic) substance; to absorb; to appropriate. "A hungry mind, that *assimilates*, too readily, like a very indiscriminate sponge!"

For spelling, associate the *simil* syllables with the same syllables in *similitude*, where you hear *mil* with *i* as in *pin*; associate the *ar* of *similar* with the *ar* you hear in *similarity* and the *la* of *assimilate*.

Simultaneous has the same *simul* as *simulate*; *simultaneous* occurrences are those happening at the same time. *Simultaneous* events may or may not be related. (*Simultaneous* has *i* as in *wide*; *simulate* has *i* as in *him*)

When *com* is used as a prefix before a vowel, *com* changes to *co*. *Comincide* would not be recognizable readily, so we say (and write) *coincide*; in the same way, *com* becomes *co* in:

coadjutor, coagulate, coexist, coerce, coincide, cooperate, coördinate.

Imagery in Conversation

Is your conversation often dull? Do the things you say seem to drop in the center of the room, followed by an aching silence? Perhaps you can brighten the corner where you are by learning to use imagery. The quick sketching of a bright image, for your listeners, will do much to enliven your conversation. If you use facetious imagery, be very sure that it is exaggerated enough so that no one will take you seriously.

People will understand you if you say, "I was so embarrassed, I just curled up like an anchovy, and rolled under the table." Say it very seriously, of course; and do not join in the laughter (if any). It is a feeble attempt at imagery, which leads one to say, after telling of some amusing incident, "I laughed till I nearly died!"

When you say to someone, "Oh, dear—don't ask me to speak; I can't!" That may be true; but he will be given a much more graphic image of you, if you say, seriously, "Never ask me to speak. I always burst into tears, and have to be helped out of the room!" Ridiculous? Of course! But he thinks you could speak, if you would—(you could, you know) and yet your refusal is there!

Developing this habit of drawing ridiculous images, will also develop the habit of drawing poetic ones. And, when you are serious, your conversation will have a new and intriguing quality for your listeners.

Let me warn you again and again, away from the overuse of satiric or humorous imagery. Never let people know when to expect it. Fail them, often! Otherwise, they'll never take you seriously—and the very ability you are trying to develop, will be wasted in this tiresome, misplaced facetiousness!

Never descend, in using imagery, to the use of comparisons your listeners cannot possibly understand. You may show off your superior knowledge—but the image is lost!

Sir Walter Scott employs imagery when he says, "Wildly though his virtues gleam, they make his passions darker seem, and flash along his spirit high, like lightning on a midnight sky."

As a part of your effort to learn to use imagery, strive to appreciate it as well in the things you read. And try to build and strengthen your ability to form quick and clear mental images.

NEXT WEEK—"Add these to your list."

'Never Mind the Applause'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE book, "Henry Irving," by Gorden Graig, the author tells how, after a grueling experience upon the stage, in the city of Dublin, when a very young man, Henry Irving forever after refused to be ruled by either applause or disapproval. Much of his later success was due to that fact.

In a recent Christian Science Sentinel, not long ago, a fine example was given of this same point. Some children were about to run in a race. One little girl was given some excellent advice by her father. One of the points he presented to her was that while she was running she must not pay attention to the applause and so let up in her efforts to reach the goal.

This point of not being diverted by applause or disapproval when launched on any good endeavor seems to me one of the most important to present to young people.

I recall an experience of my own when in high school. I had worked very hard and with great earnestness on an essay in a prize contest. The result of my hard work and the love put into the work was that I won the prize. Much applause followed. I soon began to forget the fact that my earnest efforts and faithful work had enabled me to attain the result. I began to think it was because I was a genius of some sort. I was soon disillusioned, however, and in a painful way. Another contest started. Everyone I knew began to suggest that probably I would win this also.

I sent for material and was able to get a splendid collection of reports from the government with which to work. Then I stopped and listened to all the applause on my past achievement. I did no actual work at all until the last week. To my humiliation my essay was so thin and uninteresting that I excited pity and surprise with my effort. "Genius" had not come to my rescue when love and labor were laid aside.

My suffering and mortification lasted for several days until I saw that I was not a matter of very lasting interest after all to my acquaintances, and other things took their attention.

Soon after came my third opportunity, a graduation essay. I had learned my lesson. Every morning I arose at five o'clock when the house was still. I found it the loveliest part of the day. I could think better, it seemed to me. I put my whole self into the work of writing that essay. I put a new quality into it that even the prize-winning effort had not possessed. That was joy. I wrote of the things that had meant the most to me and had brought me the highest sense of peace and happiness. I wrote with perfect sincerity and without a single thought of applause or appreciation as necessary. I had learned something from failure and disappointment. The work was finished and corrected and polished before the actual moment when it must be handed in.

There was no prize of course for this essay, but after the delivery of it, people I had never really known before took the trouble to write to me about the essay. Many friends and strangers came to me to tell me that they too had found happiness in the very things I had written of. The results of that work brought me a new reward, something priceless and beyond a prize.

It would be wonderful if we could save our young people from the mistakes of their own ignorance of life and very often we can. If we do not always get there ahead of the disappointments to give warning perhaps we can so point out with love the lesson to be learned that they will always remember the event as a source of inspiration, rather than of tragedy.

"Never mind the applause" is a good slogan for the young and also for the older children.

J. L. SALLS.

Kindness to animals is indeed a beautiful act to behold in others, and well worth every individual's effort, especially when this kindness is accorded our so-called dumb friends by grown-ups who are a little further removed—and more likely to forget than children. I say "so-called" dumb because the expression they convey by looks and actions are oftentimes more potent than the spoken word.

State Collegiate Centers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE recent announcement of the New York State Department of Education that the Collegiate Centers established throughout the State last spring are to be continued during the coming year has excited favorable comment among educational workers throughout the United States.

This experiment, begun as an inconspicuous part of the state program of adult education, steadily developed until it began to attract attention as a distinct and extremely important educational project.

How These Centers Started

During the winter of 1932-33 it became increasingly evident that a large number of students were unable to return to college for financial reasons. At the same time it was discovered that there were available many well-trained college instructors who were temporarily unemployed. Steps were taken to bring these two groups together and it was decided to establish a series of collegiate centers throughout the State.

In order to make certain that the work done at these centers would be of a high scholastic caliber, various state or municipal colleges were asked to sponsor those in their localities. At the end of the semester this would enable a student to transfer to any institution which recognized the credits of the sponsoring college.

By the end of March centers were established in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Garden City, and White Plains. The registration figures in most of these cities were well over a hundred; but in Buffalo they exceeded 500. It was evident that these schools were meeting a great need, and this fall the State hopes to open additional centers at Binghamton, Rome, Auburn and Utica.

Necessary Expenses Small

The faculties of these institutions varied in size according to the registration of the individual centers. The average number of instructors was 13. Most of them held master's degrees and a large percentage held advanced degrees. Many of them had taught or studied at foreign universities. All served loyally and enthusiastically for the same small salary: $15 per week in the case of the up-state instructors and $20 for the teachers at the Westchester and Garden City centers. The $15 came from part of the state relief funds allocated to education while the extra $5 per week received by the Westchester and Garden City instructors was met by local subscription.

The instruction offered at all the centers was absolutely free. In most cases the student's only expense was a small registration fee of not more than $2.50. Incidental expenses were kept at a minimum since the centers were offered the facilities of the sponsoring college or of some local educational institution.

Meeting Special Needs of Students

Most of the courses offered were freshman survey courses. But since a large number of the students had already had one year of college work most of the centers attempted to meet the special needs of these young people by presenting advanced courses in English and American literature, Government, Sociology, Public Speaking, Economics, and the Romance and Germanic languages.

Still another group which the center was able to help was composed of boys and girls whose low high school averages prevented them from entering recognized universities but who were anxious to get a taste of college life. Coming from rural communities in many cases, they felt as though a new world had been opened up to them and while their grades would indicate that intellectually they seemed to be getting very little from the experience, their conversations with the instructors showed how much the opportunity meant to them mentally and spiritually.

Future Plans

At Garden City where local support has been unusually enthusiastic interesting plans are under way for the fall semester. Dean William B. Gibson is arranging a series of exchange lectures with various universities and colleges in the United States and foreign countries by means of radio telephone. During the first half of the lecture hour a prominent professor from one of the outside institutions will speak. He will be followed during the second half of the hour by a member of the Garden City faculty. If this interesting experiment succeeds it will encourage other institutions to try similar experiments thus bringing students of all races and nations closer together.

Dr. Louis A. Wilson of the State Department of Adult and Vocational Education, his assistant Mr. W. C. Smith, and the presidents and faculties of the cooperating institutions are to be commemded for their willingness to add one more task to their regular duties. They have done everything in their power to make the experiment successful and of benefit to the instructors and the students.

Painting "Pictures"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"ARE you an artist, mother?" asked little Ruth.

"No," replied her mother, "not if you mean someone who can paint a beautiful picture. I should like to be able to think of myself as an artist mother, though," she added, after a moment's pause.

Ruth's question was one that any child might ask. But that her mother should have answered as she did shows how clearly she saw the opportunity which had come to her as a mother to be an artist. I was pleased to have her tell me of the little incident, for the opportunity to observe her lovely ways with children has helped me to understand more of the qualities of genuine mother love, for I feel that she has learned to express these qualities in many beautiful ways.

A Discerning Mother

She always is able to see beneath the surface and understand whatever the children do or say. If a child brings a small gift, perhaps a flower, she understands the loving thought back of it and knows just how to accept it. She knows, too, how to give a word of encouragement or praise. I remember the expression of pleased surprise on the face of a little boy whom she had taken to the playground when she said, "That's good, John." No one else had noticed the difficult feat that he had just performed, nor had guessed how hard he had tried or how much it meant to him to succeed. She had been able to see, however.

Her loving appreciation is revealed most beautifully in her home, but it is not reserved for her own little ones alone. It includes all children. If she observes a lovely trait in a friend's child, she quite often speaks to the mother about it, thus calling her attention to it, too. This is never done just to please the mother. It is because she is so genuinely pleased herself to see this beautiful quality represented in the child.

She rejoices when she hears of the success of any child. "Of course, I am happy when my own children do well in their school work," she said to me one day. "But it does not make me feel badly if some other child does better. I am so glad for him that he is doing well too, for I think it is very helpful to any child to succeed in the work he undertakes."

Developing Good Qualities

In her work with her own children, this artist mother is able to correct the little mistakes they make in a way which makes it possible for them to do better. She knows that they can express good qualities and she helps them by giving them practice in the right way and by seeing and appreciating any efforts they make in the right direction.

She is unusually skillful in handling the little problems that arise as children play together. I observed one such incident during a Christmas season. Her little girl of four did not wish to share a new plaything with a visiting child. The little guest, who was several years older, did not persist in trying to secure it, but turned to something else, and the difficulty seemed to be solved. However, this mother saw the needs of her child more clearly. She knew that a child really loves to share and, with a few quiet words, she convinced the little girl that she would like to let Jimmie play with her new treasure. The child found pleasure, then, in doing so.

Children's questions sometimes lead us to search for a deeper meaning. Ruth's question often comes to my thought in caring for my own children and many times I pause and ask myself, "Are you an artist mother?"

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The Home Forum

"Sold to You!"

I WONDER what images come to you as you think about auctions. A forlorn picture? A gray-haired and feeble couple, standing by while their few poor sticks go under the hammer, and the wagon waits to take them over the hill to the poor farm? Then you're not thinking of our Jaalam auctions, for there is no sadness about them. They are jolly affairs, and we look forward to them.

They come, usually, in the fall, when brisk weather induces brisk bidding. On some fine October day we see posters on trees and in store windows: "A choice collection of household furnishings and farming implements, to be sold at the Augustus Parker estate, on Breakneck Hill Road, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon precisely." The catalogue follows. Gus Parker's company has sent him, unexpectedly, to California, and he is settling there, and while we are sorry for him — the California climate will be a disappointment, after Jaalam's—there is the consoling thought that he can and will move back, some day. We scan the catalogue cheerfully, and we begin to think of those brass candlesticks of his, and a certain leather-covered chair. Someone asks us: "Going over, Saturday?" and we do' know. We may. "You going?" "Guess I'll drift along."

And so do we. It's a fair Saturday, crisp as a Baldwin apple, and yellow maple leaves are angling down thickly as we climb the hill. A red flag whips on Gus Parker's gatepost as we turn in and park behind the barn. Already there is a crowd wandering about among the "choice household furnishings" on the green under the maple tree, a crowd gathering in knots to talk, breaking off to inspect things, vanishing by units in the barn and coming out again with eyes shrewd and speculative. We join them, locate the candlesticks, make a mental appraisal. And the chair—is it worth five? A bit more, if we're pressed. There's some good glass, too. We nod to Joel Carter, from Chesham, as he rings a glass with a snapped finger; we haven't seen him since the auction at the old Haydon place, last fall. We wonder if he hibernates between sales—and, probably, he wonders the same of us. He hefts our candlesticks.

"Hello, Joel. Buying anything?"

"I do' know." He eyes us guilelessly. "May pick up some kitchen truck. The wife wanted I should."

All the same, we'll keep an eye on our candlesticks.

Joel pokes over pots and pans, and crisp leaves rustle underfoot as we look over the furniture. Gus Parker took over the place from the last of the Weavers, and some of these pieces must be theirs — a blanket chest, thick with barn dust, black walnut sets, a great bed, huge and heavy, leaning against the barn. They were big men, the Weavers; we wonder who will want that. Tom Wise, the auctioneer, looks us over from a kitchen window as we talk. "10.30 o'clock in the forenoon precisely" passes, and the town clock, its note thin and distant over the Ridge, strikes eleven before Tom and his clerk come out.

* * *

He is a thin, brisk little body, is Tom, with a keen Irish face and a blarneying tongue that runs on with ready wit while his sharp eyes are busy. He starts; we feel him judging us; are we free and easy, or bent on bargains? He knocks down a few minor items at low prices, then warms to his work.

"This fine bit of glass, now. No chips, no cracks. Maybe Sandwich. A swell ring to it. Ten? You're joking me. Twenty-five. That's better. A quarter, a quarter—a half? Got it! Now seventy-five. No? Sixty, then. And five!" His voice swings into a chant, and he wrings out the last nickel. "Ninety, then. Are you done? *Are* you done? All through? Sold!"

Joel Carter pays the clerk, and Tom Wise's voice goes on. He weaves a spell over this half circle of men and women, boys and girls under the yellow maple leaves whispering in the wind over the barn. As we go on, personalities begin to emerge. There is the gray lady in the queer hat, who bids in the oddest things—fans, a wall map of Chicago, a birch bark basket with "Souvenir of Cape Porpoise" on the handle. There is the shy man who drops out after two raises, the big man with hat cocked over one eye who bids absurdly high. There are young couples bent on kitchen gear and bridge lamps. A small girl in pigtails bids on a doll; Tom awards it to her swiftly, and the gray lady objects. She wanted that. Tom grins and goes on. And there is red-faced Cyrus Bullen. No Jaalam auction is complete without him.

"Now this table. A fine piece. How much?"

"A nickel!" Cy bellows, and you may hear him down town. Tom Wise glares at him, a hand cupped behind his ear.

"So you're here at last, are you? But you've lost your voice. I can't hear you."

The table goes, after a spirited skirmish, at seven-fifty. Tom rubs his hands, pounces on an old sofa, sells it.

"*And* this pillow to go with it. You'll want it."

Cy bellows: "Kinder shy on stuffin', Tom."

"Blow in it, then. You've wind enough. How much?"

* * *

Cy laughs with us. Noon passes, and we sip sweet cider and munch doughnuts. Some of us trail Tom to the barn, to bid on cultivators and hoes and harness. The gray lady acquires a milking stool with three legs. We drift back after Tom. He has saved the best things until now; he cajoles, he bullies, he jokes and is serious. A duel develops over a bureau; Charles Kingsford, the antique dealer from Medbury, wants it, and so does a languid young lady in a fur coat. The price mounts and Tim quivers like a terrier. Kingsford bids softly, by voice, and the languid lady nods her head. He hesitates, goes a dollar more. Again she nods. "Are you done?" pleads Tom. "It's a steal at twenty-eight! A day's work on it will get you fifty, Charley. No? Sure? Last chance! One day's work—"

Kingsford makes one last bid. So does the fur coat.

"Sold to you, lady. Now these candlesticks, to put on it."

This is an outrage. They are our candlesticks. For an instant, we don't like Tom Wise in the least. Joel Carter bids a quarter, and we double it with a fine nonchalance in our voice but with one anxious eye on the fur coat. She smiles, shakes her head. Fine girl! Swiftly, methodically, we bid down Joel. The candlesticks feel comfortably heavy, one in either pocket. We could, of course, have bought new ones for less—but how tame it is to buy things in shops!

Tom swings to small stuff now, vases, jars, odd plates. They go well. He scratches his head as he holds up a squat pitcher.

"It's good. It's got reading on it. If only I had the tongues, now! Eyetalian, I think." Slowly he reads: "'Du bist mir wie eine Blume'—a fine Eyetalian bisque plum jar. How much?"

Clear and reproving comes the voice of our prettiest school-teacher.

"Oh, Mr. Wise! 'You are to me like a flower!'"

"Oh, Miss Ellen! And in public, too!" He appeals to us. "Are my ears red?"

* * *

The maple leaves quiver with our gusty laughter. The sun is behind the barn now, and the golden leaves overhead bathe us in a yellow radiance. There is a chill in the air, and Tom Wise puts up blankets and coverlets; we wrap ourselves in them, become Indians gathered for a powwow. Cy Bullen roars: "A nickel!" from the folds of a red and green patchwork quilt; "Will any four of you take him home and tuck him in?" pleads Tom Wise, and rolls over him. Our New England canniness has worn thin now. We are really bidding, and Tom knows it. He works in poor things with good and takes us unaware. We buy things that we hadn't wanted, things that we'll look at, when we get home, and carry softly up attic before the family sees them. But they seem desirable for the moment. Even the shy man, a red blanket over his thin shoulders, throws off his timidity. He wants our leather chair, and he jumps our bids with a snap in his voice. He gets it, and we don't care. Good luck to him! And we plunge into a free-for-all over a battered chest with one broken hinge—and get that. Oh well! We can store old manuscripts in the thing.

Branch by branch the sun climbs the maple. Folks are stowing dishes in cars, lashing chairs to trunk racks, wrapping pictures and cramming goblets into pockets. Tom hurries, cleaning up the last few lots. And only the great Weaver bed, leaning against the barn, remains. Tom turns toward it.

"And the last article. This fine old bed. Big enough for all the family on a cold night. What's your bid?"

"A nickel!" roars the persistent Cy.

"Sold! Take it away!"

We chuckle over that as we gather our new possessions. It'll cost Cy a dollar to get it trucked home, and then he'll have to raise the roof to get it in—or sleep outdoors. The shy man grins at us as he staggers past with his chair. "Better luck next time," he puffs—and we note, suddenly, that he isn't staggering at all. He's swaggering.

DANIEL CHASE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston Mass U S A

Publishers of
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The William the Conqueror Inn

And now a word about the Inn itself—even before I tell you of the Arm-Chair or the man who sat in it or the others of the clan who listened and talked back.

Not the low-pitched, smothered-in-ivy Kings Arms you knew on the Thames, with its swinging sign, horse-block, and the rest of it; nor the queer sixteenth-century tavern in that Dutch town on the Maas, with its high wainscoting, leaded window-panes, and porcelain stove set out with pewter flagons—not that kind of an inn at all.

This one bolsters up one corner of a quaint little town in Normandy; is faced by walls of sombre gray stone loop-holed with slits of windows, topped by a row of dormers, with here and there a chimney, and covers an area as large as a city block, the only break in its monotony being an arched gateway in which swing a pair of big iron bound doors. These are always open, giving the passer-by a glimpse of the court within. . . .

Spread out before you lies a flower-choked yard flanked about on three sides by a chain of moss-encrusted, red-tiled, seesaw roofs, all out of plumb. Below, snug under the eaves, runs a long go-as-you-please corridor, dodging into a dozen or more bed-rooms. Below this again, as if tired out with the weight, staggers a basement from which peer out windows of stained glass protected by Spanish grilles of polished iron, their leaded panes blinking in the sunshine, while in and out, up the door-jambs, over the lintels, along the rain-spouts, even to the top of the ridge-poles of the wavy, red-tiled roofs, thousands of blossoms and tangled vines are running riot.

And this is not all. Close beside you stands a fuchsia-covered, shingle-hooded Norman well, and a little way off a quaint kiosk roofed with flowering plants, and near by a great lichen-covered bust of Louis XIV, to say nothing of dozens of white chairs and settees grouped against a background of flaring reds and brilliant greens. And then, with a gasp of joy, you follow the daring flight of a giant feather-blown clematis in a clear leap from the ground, its topmost tendrils throttling the dormers.

Even then your surprises are not over. You have yet to come in touch with the real spirit of the Inn, and be introduced to our jewel of a dining-room, the "Marmousets," opening flat to the ground and hidden behind a carved oaken door mounted in hammered iron; a low-ceilinged, Venetian-beamed room, with priceless furniture, tapestries, and fittings—chairs, tables, wainscoting of carved oak surmounted by Spanish leather; quaint andirons, mirrors, arms, cabinets, silver, glass, and china; all of them genuine and most of them rare, for Lemois, our landlord, has searched the Continent from end to end.

Yes!—a great inn, this inn of William the Conqueror at Dives. — F. HOPKINSON SMITH, in "The Arm-Chair at the Inn."

Sketching on the California Coast

On the bits of beach lay all sorts of gaudy sea-weeds, washed up by the waves; vivid green ulvas intermingled with crimson sea aprons; brownish feather boas, as if fallen from a lady's neck, entwining the shimmering strands of bladder-kelp or the parti-colored leaves of the iridea, dedicated to Iris, goddess of many colors. Here, too, I discovered empty abalone shells, opalescent and lovely as Pompeian tear-bottles, and, once in a great while, a chiton or sea-slug mailed in plate-armor like a knight of old.

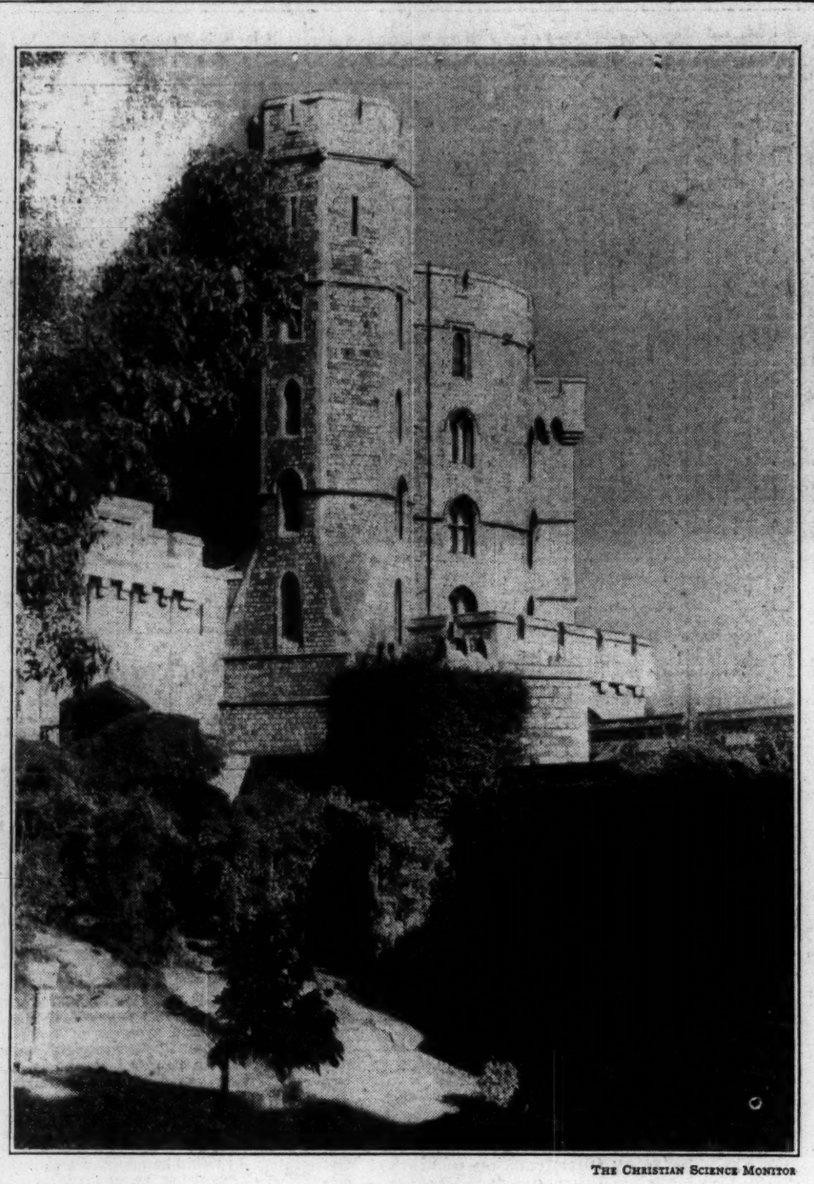
At low tide how delightful the pools, lying in the hollows of the rocks like aquamarines, of the nereid green of Minerva's eyes—their dark-toned fissures animate with life and mottled with pink corallines edged with silver! Cockle shells, purple and pearl-tipped, crawled by the score among the sea-weeds—the trees of these naiad gardens; owl-limpets and sea-urchins of varied colors clung in the deeper clefts; while hundreds of anemones, mauve, rose or pale green, carpeted the deepest pools like daisy fields in spring-time.

Lying on the flat rocks, I watched the wonders of these water gardens: their shells and colored rocks, their forests of sea palms; their big actiniæ awake, with myriad tentacles afloat, sensitive awaiting their prey; and their star-fish near the beds of fat mussels.

Some of the most beautiful of these pools lie in the fissures on the south shore of the peninsula, which lee coast is gentle in character—a pastoral andante after the agitato of the north shore—serene, limpid, suave as the shores of classic lands. Neptune usually stills its waters as

"Along the surface of the tides
His sea-green chariot smoothly glides;
Hushed by his wheels the billows lie;
The storm clouds banish from the sky."

—From "Sketching in California," by Ernest Peixotto. In Scribners Magazine for September, 1910.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

St. George's Tower, Windsor Castle

THE history of Windsor Castle has been compared to that of the Tower of London. Both have owed their origin to William the Conqueror; both have figured in history as places of imprisonment, as fortresses, and as palaces; both have staged many and strange scenes.

Here King John came when Magna Charta was signed; here Edward III was born; here the first chapter of the oldest and noblest Order of European knighthood was held; here the Black Prince married the Fair Maid of Kent; here two Scottish kings, David Bruce and James Stuart, were imprisoned; and here, at the express command of Queen Elizabeth, Shakespeare immortalized the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Cromwell saved the Castle; Dean Wren saved the records of the Garter, and his famous son built what are still the State Apartments, for Charles II. It is told that Queen Anne pursued the deer in the park in a one-horse chaise; that, on account of the Castle having fallen into considerable decay, in the reign of George IV, the King betook himself to the Lodge and there resided; and that, when Fanny Burney lived there in the capacity of joint Keeper of the Wardrobe in the service of Queen Charlotte, so great were the discomforts of the building that they drew from Colonel Goldsworthy an amusing letter:

"Let's see how many blasts must you have every time you go to the Queen," he wrote. "First one upon your opening your door; then another as you get down the three steps from it, which are exposed to the wind from the garden-door downstairs; then a third as you turn the corner to enter the passage; then you come plump upon another from the hall-door; then comes another fit to knock you down, as you turn to the upper passage; then just as you turn towards the Queen's room comes another; and, last, a whiff from the King's stairs, enough to blow you half a mile off."

It fell to the lot of Sir J. Wyatt to take the old Castle in hand and make it the pleasant place it is.

"It is the most romantique Castle that is in the world," wrote Samuel Pepys in his Diary, after a visit to Windsor in 1666. "The prospect that is in the balcone that is in the Queen's lodgings, and the terrace and walk, are strange things to consider, being the best in the world sure."

Asters

Walled in with fire on either hand
I walk the lonely wood-road thro';
The maples flame above my head,
And spaces whence the wind has shed
About my feet the living red,
Are filled with broken blue.

And crowding close along the way
The purple asters blossom free;
In full profusion, far and wide,
They fill the path on every side,
In loose confusion multiplied
To endless harmony!

The Autumn wood the aster knows,
The empty nest, the wind that grieves,
The sunlight breaking thro' the shade,
The squirrel chattering overhead,
The timid rabbit's lighter tread
Among the rustling leaves.

And still beside the shadowy glen
She holds the color of the skies;
Along the purpling wayside steep
She hangs her fringes passing deep,
And meadows drowned in happy sleep
Are lit by starry eyes!

—DORA READ GOODALE, in "In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers."

Paix, Équilibre et Puissance

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

TOUT le monde admire et respecte ceux dont les pensées, l'attitude et la vie dénotent la paix, l'équilibre, le pouvoir. Quiconque exprime ces qualités exerce une influence bienfaisante qui affermit son entourage.

La Science Chrétienne révèle le grand fait que Dieu est Tout-en-tout. Il est le bien omniscient, omniprésent, omnipotent, qui connaît tous nos besoins véritables; Il est constamment là pour nous soutenir et fait tout ce qu'il faut pour protéger Ses enfants. Le divin Principe, l'Amour, est la source et la cause de tout ce qui existe réellement; par conséquent les choses qui d'après le sens humain semblent manifester la discorde, la maladie, la malveillance ou le malheur, n'expriment jamais qu'une croyance erronée; et la compréhension de Dieu peut écarter cette croyance qui disparaît alors de la pensée et de l'existence humaines. La paix pourrait-elle s'établir sur un fondement plus solide?

"Grande est la paix de ceux qui aiment ta loi," écrit le Psalmiste; c'est ce que prouvent aujourd'hui des milliers de personnes auxquelles la connaissance et l'application de la loi divine révélée par Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, permettent d'annuler les prétentions du péché, de la maladie et de la mort. Il ne faudrait pas croire que cette paix soit la paix trompeuse de l'inaction. C'est une lutte constante contre la chair, contre les suggestions de douleur ou de plaisir dans le corps, et contre les machinations du mal sous quelque forme qu'il se présente.

Au cours de cette guerre, nous avons besoin du véritable équilibre qu'on peut définir en tant que balance mentale ou pondération. Cette qualité consiste notamment à pouvoir distinguer ce qui est essentiel d'avec ce qui est secondaire dans les intérêts et les relations humaines. Elle implique qu'on évite de se laisser gouverner soit par des antipathies, soit par des désirs ou des affections personnels désordonnés. Elle inclut la stabilité qui tout en sachant écouter avec tolérance les opinions d'autrui, est assez fermement fondée sur le droit pour n'être point le jouet des croyances superficielles entre lesquelles oscille l'esprit irrésolu.

En outre, cette fermeté, fondée sur la certitude que Dieu soutient et maintient continuellement l'homme réel, nous empêche d'être jamais réduits au désespoir par les difficultés ou d'être étourdis par une prospérité qui nous mettrait sur un faux pinacle. Au contraire, si nous ne quittons jamais la main de Dieu, nous suivrons tranquillement et en toute sécurité la voie qui mène à l'être harmonieux.

La paix et l'équilibre que peuvent exprimer les hommes reposent sur la vraie compréhension du pouvoir divin. Ce pouvoir ne vient certes pas des mortels eux-mêmes. L'on ne saurait en faire un usage égoïste et l'employer en vue de son propre intérêt. "L'obéissance à la Vérité donne à l'homme pouvoir et force," écrit Mrs. Eddy à la page 183 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*; et ailleurs elle dit (*ibid.*, p. 192): "Le bien que vous faites et qui s'exprime en vous, vous donne le seul pouvoir qu'on puisse obtenir. Le mal n'est pas pouvoir." Jésus le Christ comprenait que le pouvoir vient de Dieu; aussi disait-il: "Le Fils ne peut rien faire de lui-même: il ne fait que ce qu'il voit faire au Père."

Ainsi notre réalisation de puissance est proportionnée à l'esprit d'Amour que nous reflétons: c'est la réalisation du pouvoir de Dieu ou de l'Entendement dont l'action perpétuelle confère la paix à tout ce qui reflète Dieu. Ce pouvoir consiste en bonté, en amour; il ne saurait donc apporter le mal ou faire du tort à l'une des créatures de Dieu. Il apporte dans la conscience et l'existence humaines la santé, l'harmonie, le bonheur, l'intégrité et la sainteté. Cela s'accomplit dans la mesure même où l'homme accueille mentalement la vérité spirituelle qui lui dit que dans son être réel, il est fils de Dieu, créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance du Père; qu'il est non pas matériel mais spirituel, et reflète la domination de l'Entendement.

La carrière du Christ Jésus fut riche en démonstration de paix, d'équilibre et de pouvoir, et cela malgré des circonstances difficiles. Si celui qui cherche l'harmonie peut s'imaginer qu'il eut le bonheur d'être parmi les premiers auditeurs du sermon sur la montagne, doutera-t-il que son cœur troublé eût alors ressenti l'apaisement et le réconfort qu'éprouvèrent les assistants? Il n'en fut pas autrement lorsque les disciples virent Jésus réprouver et calmer la tempête sur la mer de Galilée.

Les récits bibliques permettent de se représenter Jésus-Christ faisant face aux critiques et aux questions hostiles des prêtres ou des pharisiens avec une calme assurance. Il répondit à leur opposition non seulement au moyen d'arguments raisonnables, mais encore par des œuvres de guérison divine prouvant que l'autorité et le pouvoir divins accompagnaient ses paroles. Il savait que la vengeance humaine allait accomplir son dessein et tenter de le mettre à mort; mais ceci ne l'empêchait pas d'être sûr que son royaume était de nature spirituelle; aussi put-il dire à Pierre: "Remets ton épée dans le fourreau," et guérir l'oreille du soldat que l'impétueux disciple avait coupée.

Tous les imitateurs du Christ Jésus doivent pouvoir faire preuve, au moins dans une certaine mesure, des qualités que manifestait le Maître; c'est particulièrement le cas pour ceux qui bénéficient des lumières que procure l'étude de la Science Chrétienne. Si nous comprenons bien que notre être est spirituel et que nous possédons l'héritage toujours présent du Père tout-puissant et plein d'amour, il n'est pas étonnant, mais fort naturel, que nous reflétions la paix, l'équilibre et la puissance.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Black Butterflies

Black butterflies come floating down,
From many a chimney pot in town.
I give them wings of blue and gold,
And oh, the joy when I am told,
That Emily has lit the fire.

—ROBERT E. KEY, in "Joy."

Peace, Poise, and Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL people admire and respect those whose thoughts, bearing, and lives bespeak the qualities of peace, poise, and power. The individuals who express these qualities thereby exert a steadying and helpful influence upon others.

Christian Science reveals the great fact that God is All-in-all. He is omniscient, omnipresent, omnipotent good, knowing all true needs, ever at hand to support, and always doing all for the protection of His children. Divine Principle, Love, is the source and cause of all that really exists; hence whatever seems to human sense to manifest discord, disease, malevolence, or disaster expresses but an erroneous belief which the understanding of God can and does remove from human thought and experience. Could there be any firmer foundation for peace than this?

"Great peace have they which love thy law," wrote the Psalmist, and thousands today are proving this in the knowledge and application of what Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has shown to be God's law in annulling the claims of sin, sickness, and death. Let it not be supposed that this peace is a false peace of mere inaction. It is a constant warfare against the flesh, against the suggestions of pain or pleasure in the body, and against the machinations of evil under whatever guise.

In this warfare there is need of true poise. This quality may be defined as mental balance or a state of being balanced. It consists, in part, of the faculty of distinguishing essentials from nonessentials in human interests and relations. It involves avoidance of being governed either by antipathies or by inordinate personal desires or affections. It includes that steadfastness which can listen tolerantly to others' opinions, and yet is firmly enough grounded on the right not to be swung shilly-shally from one superficial belief to another.

This steadfastness, moreover, being based on the certainty that God continually supports and sustains the true man, insures that one will never, amid difficulties, be thrown into despair or, amid prosperity, be swept onto a false pinnacle of elation. Instead, in so far as he keeps hold of the hand of God, he will quietly and safely pursue his way toward harmonious being.

A true understanding of divine power is at the root of the human expression of peace and poise. This power emphatically is not of oneself. Nor is it a power that can be selfishly used to further one's own ends. "Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 183); and again (*ibid.*, p. 192): "The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable. Evil is not power." Christ Jesus, understanding power as coming from God, said, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do."

Thus one's realization of power is in proportion to the spirit of Love which one reflects; it is the realization of that power of God or Mind which perpetually operates in the bestowing of peace upon all that reflects God. This power consists of good, of love; hence it cannot bring evil or injury to any of God's creatures. It brings health, harmony, happiness, wholeness, holiness into human consciousness and experience. It does this just to the extent that the individual opens his mental door to the spiritual truth that he is, in his real being, a son of God, made in the image and likeness of the Father, not material but spiritual, reflecting Mind's dominion.

The career of Christ Jesus was replete with demonstrations of peace, poise, and power, even under circumstances of stress. If a seeker can imagine himself as having been one among those privileged to hear the Sermon on the Mount he can hardly doubt that the effect on his troubled heart would have been quieting and reassuring, even as it was for them, or, as on another occasion it was for those disciples who were present when Jesus rebuked and stilled the storm on the Sea of Galilee.

From the Scriptural account one can picture Christ Jesus with quietness and assurance facing the hostile criticism and questionings of the priests and Pharisees. He met their opposition not alone with words of reason but also with such works of divine healing that it was evident he spoke with divine authority and power. Even when he knew that human vengeance was about to accomplish its intention to destroy him, he was so sure of the spiritual nature of his kingdom that he could say to Peter, "Put up thy sword," and could heal the soldier whose ear his impetuous disciple had cut off with the sword.

Every follower of Christ Jesus, particularly with the enlightenment gained through the study of Christian Science, can exemplify to some degree the qualities manifested by the Master. When one is grounded in the understanding of his spiritual being and of his ever present heritage from the all-loving and all-powerful Father, it is hardly to be wondered at—on the contrary, it is to be expected—that he will reflect peace, poise, and power.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Another Music

I never knew what hidden music filled
This earth and sky until the first frost came.
How quiet are these woods, how strangely stilled
The tiny myriad voices without name.
Silence, I think, can teach us ways to hear
Songs that are soundless when the cricket finds
His cozy crevice and the leaves hang sere,
And firelight glimmers on our window blinds.

In such a time another concord wakes,
Not of these fields of treetops, but no less
A music, softly whispering as the flakes
Of early snow. With what attentiveness
The heart's ear listens while upon us all
Broods that white hush which follows after Fall.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Narrowly Mixed Price Movements In Stock Market

Gains Mostly Prevail at Close of Session—Volume Small

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—After mulling about listlessly during most of today's brief session, stocks rallied moderately in the final half hour.

Gains of fractions to around 2 points predominated at the close. Caution was the watchword of most traders, however, and transactions were accounted for largely by professionals.

Transfers approximated 450,000 shares.

With the grain markets closed for Armistice Day, equities had little inspiration aside from an advance of 12 cents an ounce in the domestic gold price to $33.32. London also lifted its gold rate about as much. The dollar gyrated erratically. Sterling, after losing some 7 cents in early dealings, canceled virtually all of the decline. French francs also sagged and recovered. Bonds were somewhat irregular, although the federal list displayed rallying tendencies.

Shares of U. S. Smelting got up more than 8 points, and gains of around 2 were held by Western Union, Case, Allied Chemical, American Telephone and National Distillers.

Others up fractionally to a point or more included U. S. Steel, American Smelting, Chrysler, N. Y. Central, General Motors, International Nickel, Patino Mines, Cerro de Pasco, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe, Goodyear, Johns-Manville and McIntyre Porcupine.

Vulcan Detinning, usually inactive, came into demand for a gain of 6 points.

Monetary Inflation

While Wall Street apparently was doing most of its thinking in dollar-devaluation terms, some observers voiced the opinion that equities will be less inclined to discount forward developments than they did last spring. Unless drastic monetary inflation seems assured, it was said, stock and commodity markets may show more of an inclination to reflect business improvement, gains in earnings, dividend resumptions and other favorable influences as they occur.

Industrial analysts were none too cheerful over recent major business indices which, during the last week, registered a moderate decline. There was some pick-up in retail trade noted, however, and trade reviews forecast Christmas sales would show a substantial improvement over those of the previous year.

There were many conjectures regarding the dividend action which will be taken by American Telephone next week. In some quarters it was estimated that the company's net income for the full year would total between $7.30 and $7.50 a share, although earnings of the system, including Western Electric Company's deficit, will range between $5.50 and $5.75 a share. Most investment services expect the company will again dip into surplus and declare the regular quarterly disbursement of $2.25 a share.

Government Bonds Rally

United States Government bonds, whose recent weakness had had a depressing effect on the investment market, enjoyed a rally today coincident with early firmness of the dollar in foreign exchange dealings.

American currency reacted toward the close, and its gains against European monies were largely lost, but the downturn found most of the Government securities at substantially higher levels. On the other hand, foreign bonds, into which considerable switching had been done, softened.

The Treasury 3¾s at one time were up a point and a half, while several other Treasury listings showed extreme gains of major fractions. Liberty loans also firmed.

Many of the gilt edge domestic corporation loans participated in the better tone. American Telephone issues, Santa Fe general 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Duquesne 4s and Consolidated Gas 5½s were steady to firm.

Thin markets existed for Pennsylvania General 4½s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Great Northern 4½s and Northern Pacific 4s, which sagged under light offerings.

In the foreign division, Canada 4s, French 7½s, Italy 7s and Japan 5½s lost a point or more. German bonds were about steady.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1933, Standard Statistics Co.)

Stocks	50 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	90 Total
Nov. 11	88.8	41.3	69.9	78.1
Prev day	87.6	40.8	69.6	77.2
Week ago	85.3	40.4	69.3	75.5
Month ago	90.6	43.9	78.8	81.3
Year ago	59.4	30.4	93.9	61.0
Three yrs ago	123.1	98.0	158.2	125.4
Six yrs ago	140.9	121.0	124.4	130.3
High (1933)	102.1	58.0	113.7	96.9
Low (1933)	42.3	23.5	61.5	43.9
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3

Bonds	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Nov. 11	71.1	69.6	78.5	73.1
Prev day	71.2	69.6	78.6	73.1
Week ago	71.3	70.9	79.0	73.7
Month ago	73.2	75.0	80.4	76.2
Year ago	63.9	64.3	82.3	70.1
Two yrs ago	77.0	84.5	92.4	84.6
Three yrs ago	90.3	104.5	99.3	98.0
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.5
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	81.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5

Corn Production Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Corn production this year is estimated by the Department of Agriculture in its preliminary report at 2,289,544.00 bushels. A month ago 2,291,000,000 bushels were forecast. Last year's crop was 2,876,000,000 bushels.

Coming Financing Totals

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—New state and municipal financing scheduled for next week totals $12,617,896, reports the Daily Bond Buyer. The largest offering is a $4,100,000 block of Long Beach school districts of California 5 per cent bonds, tenders on which will be received Monday.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 11	Nov. 10
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	1100	8½	8½	8½	8½	
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	800	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	17¾	
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	..	
19¾	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
11¾	5⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	700	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7½	
112⅛	47½	3¾¶	Air Reduction	300	102½	102½	102½	101⅝	
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3200	26⅛	25⅜	26	25⅝	
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	200	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅞	
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pr ww xxx	100	8	8	8	8⅜	
145½	79¾	6	Allied Chem	400	134	132½	134	132	
124	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	121	121	121	121	
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	3000	20	19¼	19¾	19	
47	18½	2	Amerada	200	43	43	43	43	
25	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	24½	24	24½	24	
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	100	13	13	13	13	
99⅜	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	40	40	40	..	
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	2100	91½	90⅝	91½	91¼	
39⅝	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	25½	25⅛	25½	24¾	
6⅛	2	..	AmColortype	400	2¾	2¼	2¼	..	
89⅞	13	..	AmCom Alcohol	200	53½	53¼	53½	52½	
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	3500	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	18¼	17⅝	18¼	18¼	
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	300	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	35	34½	35	34¼	
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	100	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	300	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8¾	
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	
31⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	100	29	29	29	29⅜	
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	400	21	20⅛	21	20⅛	
30½	17	1½	Am News	120	23	23	23	..	
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	8⅛	7⅞	8	7⅞	
19½	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	2100	13	12⅝	13	12⅞	
31⅞	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16⅞	
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6200	48⅛	46¼	48	46⅛	
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	89½	89½	89½	90	
74	24½	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	55⅝	54¼	55⅝	55	
112¼	80	1	Am Sug Ref pf	100	105	104	105	..	
134⅜	86⅛	6	Am Tel & Tel	1400	117⅞	114⅞	117¾	116	
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	
80	35	1	Am Wat 1pf	100	60	60	60	..	
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	300	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾	
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	800	54¾	53	54⅝	53	
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	7¼	6¾	7¼	..	
22⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	6500	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	15¼	
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½	
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	200	2½	2⅜	2 ½	2½	
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	100	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	..	
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	12	12	12	12⅛	
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SP	600	51	50	51	49¾	
79⅜	50	3	Atchison pf	100	57½	57½	57½	58⅜	
59	16½	.40	Atl Coast Line	100	32½	32½	32½	32	
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	1100	31	03⅛	30¾	30½	
37½	9	..	Atlas Powder	200	82	28	28	27½	
83½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	1000	80	80	80	79¾	
28¼	11½	..	Atlas Tack	500	31⅜	31	30⅜	31⅛	
84½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	400	42½	41	42½	41	
9⅝	4½	..	Austin Nichols	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	
11⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	8⅜	7¾	8⅜	8½	
			—B—						
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	12¼	11¾	12⅛	11¾	
37⅞	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	900	24¼	23⅜	24⅛	23⅝	
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	24¼	24½	24⅛	24⅜	
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	500	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8¼	
15	13¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	200	14½	14	14	14	
21¼	6⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	900	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	
33½	9	1	Best & Co	200	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝	
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	1300	31	30	31	30½	
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	100	48	48	48	49	
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	11	11	11	11	
37⅜	18	1.60¶	Borden	1100	23	22½	23	23	
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	1100	16½	16½	16½	16½	
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	8¾	8½	8⅝	9	
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	500	29½	28¼	29½	28¼	
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6½	6½	6½	..	
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	* 9¼	
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝	
20⅞	6⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	900	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
93¼	8½	..	Byers	100	24½	24½	24½	23⅞	
			—C—						
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	200	22	22	22	21½	
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	200	28	27½	28	27⅛	
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1500	12½	12⅜	12⅞	12⅝	
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	3200	72	70	72	70	
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1200	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜	21½	
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	7500	46¾	44⅝	46⅜	45⅛	
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..	
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	4000	40	38⅝	40	39	
52½	14⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	1000	34¾	34¼	34½	33⅝	
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1800	40¾	40⅛	40⅝	40¼	
10	2½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2⅛	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	5	4¾	4¾	5⅛	
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1000	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8½	
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	800	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8	
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&Pac	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5	
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾	
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	20	20	20	21	
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½	
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	8600	43⅝	42⅛	43½	42⅜	
⅞	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	800	1	¾	⅞	1	
22¾	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	200	13½	13⅜	13½	13⅞	
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	6500	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	12⅜	
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1800	58⅜	56½	58⅝	56	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	34	33½	34	34	
97⅛	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	88½	88½	88½	..	
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	7400	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	33	
6¼	1⅜	..	Conwith & So	3100	2½	2	2	2	
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1200	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝	
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
64⅛	37⅜	3	Consol Gas	4500	39⅜	38⅜	38⅞	38¾	
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	3200	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11⅝	
106	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	..	
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	400	1¼	1	1	1⅛	
4½	¼	..	Container B	500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½	
3½	¼	..	Cont Baking B	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝	
69	35¼	2½	Cont Can	1400	65⅞	65¼	65⅞	65½	
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8½	8½	8½	..	
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	25¾	25½	25¾	26	
4	1¼	..	Cont Motors	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	1700	18	18	18	18	
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1200	72½	72	72½	72	
145¾	117½	..	Corn Prod pf	40	138	136¼	136¼	136	
39½	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	28	28	28	28½	
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	35½	35½	35½	35⅝	
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¾	
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	27	27	27	..	
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publish	300	16	16	16	16	
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1500	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	
			—D—						
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	2500	32⅜	31¾	32¼	31¾	
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	53	
66	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	1200	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	24½	
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	2100	31¾	29¾	31¼	29½	
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅜	
39½	12	1.80¶	Dome Mines	2400	38⅜	37½	38	37⅜	
26⅜	10½	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	900	21	20⅞	21	20¾	
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	300	14½	14⅛	14½	14⅜	
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	1700	80¾	79½	80¾	79⅝	
			—E—						
10	1¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4½	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	300	75	74⅞	75	75	
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	70	126⅛	126⅛	126½	126½	
16	3½	.30b	Eaton Mfg	200	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11	
5¼	⅝	..	Ettingon Schild	400	3	2⅝	2⅝	3	
17½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	500	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	15½	
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	200	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾	
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	700	6	6	6	6	
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	42¼	42	42¼	42	
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1	1	1	1	
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..	
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	20	119½	117	117	..	
13	6½	1	Equitable Off Bldg	100	9	9	9	9¼	
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
			—F—						
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	7⅛	7	7⅛	..	
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	70	35¾	34⅞	35¾	35	
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	5½	5½	5½	..	
4⅞	¾	..	Fed Screw W	100	2	2	2	1⅞	
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	600	22	21⅜	22	21¼	
73¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	100	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	55	
26¼	13⅝	.75b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	20	20	20	19⅞	
47⅜	16¼	2	Freeport Texas	500	46⅞	46½	46⅞	46	
			—G—						
5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	3	3	3	..	
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	200	8⅜	8½	8½	8⅜	
43¼	13⅝	1	Gen Am Trans	300	30	29	30	29¼	
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	200	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅝	
20⅞	11½	..	Gen Baking	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13	
36½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	9200	21	19⅝	21	20¾	
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	500	36⅝	36	36⅝	36⅝	
35¾	10	1	Gen Motors	15200	31¼	30½	31	30⅝	
98	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	89	88¾	89	..	
6¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	33	32	32	32	
4⅜	⅜	..	Gen Realty	1200	2½	2½	2½	2½	
22¾	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	400	15	14⅝	15	15	
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	800	11½	11½	11½	11½	
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	
20	3¾	..	Glidden	300	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞	
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	200	17¾	17½	17¾	17½	
21½	3	..	Goodrich	700	14¾	14	14¾	14⅛	
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	200	35	35	35	35	
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	1200	36⅜	35¼	36⅜	34¾	
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	57	
15⅜	3⅞	..	Granby	100	10	10	10	10	
10⅝	3⅝	..	Grand Union	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	
36⅜	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	200	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	27⅞	
33¾	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	600	19	18⅛	18⅞	19¼	
16¾	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	800	38½	37½	38½	37¼	
4¾	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11½	1¾	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
			—H—						
25½	6¼	..	Harbison Walker	900	17	14⅜	16*	14	
85⅞	65	4¶	Hazel Atlas	200	83¾	83	83	84	
110	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	108	107	108	..	
90	64¾	5¶	Hershey Choc pf	200	87¾	87¾	87¾	87	
10½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	100	4½	4½	4½	..	
6¾	1	..	Houdaille Her B	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
51¼	43½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	43½	43½	43½	..	
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	500	24½	23¾	24½	24	
7⅜	7⅛	..	Houston Oil new	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
19	6½	..	Hudson & Man	100	10	10	10	10	
16⅜	3	..	Hudson Motor	400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	
			—I—						
50¾	8½	..	Ill Central	800	27	26¼	27	26½	
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	500	75	72	75	72⅞	
45⅝	12	..	Inland Steel	..	31½	31½	31½	29	
9½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	..	5½	5½	5½	5¾	
11⅜	4⅜	..	Interboro Rap T	1200	9¾	9½	9½	9	
12	2½	..	Interlake Iron	300	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
153¼	75¾	6	Int Business M	..	141¼	141¼	141¼	..	
46	13⅝	.40	Int Harvester	2500	39⅝	38½	39⅝	38⅜	
119⅛	80	7	Int Harvester pf	300	116½	116⅝	116½	116½	
22⅜	6¾	..	Int Nickel	9500	21½	20¼	21½	21	
22½	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	200	10½	10⅜	10½	10½	
56⅜	24⅝	2	Int Shoe	800	43	42½	43	..	
59½	9¾	..	Int Silver	400	40⅝	40	40⅝	40	
71½	24½	..	Int Silver pf	10	64½	63	64⅝	63	
21¾	5½	..	Int Tel & Tel	7500	15	14⅛	15	14¼	
32	11	2	Island Crk Coal	100	23	23	23	..	
			—J—						
60⅜	12¼	..	Johns Manville	1000	53	51¾	53	51¼	
			—K—						
19½	6⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13¾	
6¼	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	3	3	3	2¾	
15⅜	3½	..	Kelvinator Corp	1000	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½	
36	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	800	22½	21⅝	22½	22⅜	
25⅜	8½	1	Kimberly Clark	200	13⅜	12	12	12⅝	
16⅛	5½	.80	Kresge	200	13⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¼	
35⅜	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	100	22	22	22	22	
			—L—						
6⅜	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	
27⅜	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	600	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	14½	
79⅛	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	67	67	67	67½	
22½	18⅜	1.60	Life Saver	200	18⅝	18⅝	1⅝	818½	
37⅜	4⅜	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	200	30	29½	30	30	
50	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	200	26½	26½	62½	72½	
36½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	800	29	28½	29	28⅞	
4¼	1⅝	..	Loft Inc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
42½	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	40	40	40	40	
67½	21¾	..	Louisville & N	200	46	43	44	43½	
			—M—						
4⅞	⅜	..	McCrory Stores	300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
48¾	18	1½¶	McIntyre Porcu	800	48⅜	44⅜	45	44⅝	
98¾	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	100	82⅜	82¾	82¾	82	
3⅜	⅛	..	McLellan Stores	300	1½	1	1½	1	
46⅜	13½	1	Mack Trucks	200	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28	
64⅜	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	100	47½	47½	47½	49	
20	6	..	Mad Sq Gdn	400	17	16⅝	17	16¾	
11½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20¼	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	300	14½	14⅛	14½	14	
18⅜	4¼	..	Marshall Field	400	12⅞	12	12¼	13¼	
43⅜

Financial: News and Comment

National Control Over Business On Way, Asserts Dean

Chicago Professor Sees NRA as Rationalization of System

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 — The new forms of the business of the future, which are now dimly shaping themselves in the trends of the present, were blue printed here last night by Prof. William H. Spencer, dean of the School of Business at the University of Chicago.

Some of the outlines of tomorrow's business, as it is being remodeled at the hand of national economic planning, Dean Spencer traced thus:

Business units will be bigger, but controlled; checks will be kept on production; private enterprise will be further limited; advertising and marketing will be more important than ever; speculation will be civilized; organized labor will adopt a new type of union.

"Generally speaking, we are now in an era in which we are consciously attempting to plan our business civilization," Dean Spencer said in an address at the Art Institute.

Trade Association

"The recovery program as a whole and NRA in particular, mark the beginning of a new and more intimate relationship between government and business. Present recovery plans will undoubtedly accelerate very greatly the trend toward nationalization of control over business.

"In this relationship between government and business it seems certain that the trade association will play an increasingly important role as a quasigovernmental agency in a program of industrial self-discipline.

"The codes of fair competition which are being adopted under the eye of the Government will not be repealed by a repeal of the recovery legislation.

"It does not seem that in the long run we are likely to stifle private enterprise completely. But it does seem probable that for some time to come the limitations on private enterprise and initiative will become more onerous than they have been.

"It is likely that in the field of production, formal or informal checks will be maintained both upon production as now carried on and upon plant extension and development looking to greater production.

Sees New Unions

"It may very well be that the time has come to cease the struggle against the growing size of the individual business unit, to recognize its collectivistic character, and to employ it in a program of industrial control.

"The company union will, in my opinion, inevitably tend to disappear. The craft union, the prevailing type, is likely to be succeeded in time by unions organized along industrial lines. The NRA, in so far as it contemplates that the employers within an industry shall act through a trade association, by implication contemplates that laborers shall find their protection in a similar organization.

"Some have suggested that marketing and advertising will gradually lose in importance and significance as we proceed to an era of conscious planning. This is something I cannot see. On the contrary, it seems to me that marketing and advertising will assume an importance that they have not hitherto possessed.

"At a time when we all complain that productive capacity is too far ahead of consumption, there can be no decrease in the emphasis placed upon the creation of demand.

"Viewed in historical perspective, the National Industrial Recovery Act is merely another step in our long struggle to rationalize and bring under control the capitalistic system."

Continuation Of Slowly Receding Business Trend

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the past week indicated a slowly receding business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight-car loadings, electric power production and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure also would be unchanged:

	Car-loadings	Electric	Steel	Combined
Latest week	56.2	98.6	32.6	62.5
Prev. week	56.0	101.0	33.5	63.5
Month ago	57.7	103.8	55.2	72.2
Year ago	54.4	95.0	26.0	58.5
1933 high	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average—100).
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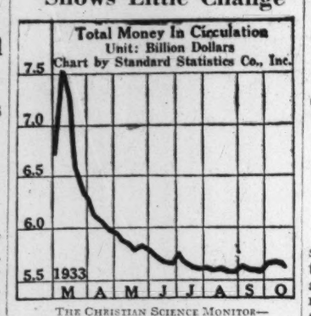
BANK BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 15

Money Circulation Shows Little Change



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—

AS MAY be noted from the chart above, comparatively little change in the amount of money in circulation has taken place in the past four months.

Retail Business Continues Upward In Most Sections

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—"Under the invigorating influence of colder weather and the larger buying incident to the election day holiday, retail sales surged strongly forward in most sections of the country," says the Dun & Bradstreet review. "It was by far the best week of the fall season for the movement of women's coats, men's clothing, topcoats and shoes, with house-furnishings and hardware bulking large in the totals. Some early buying of holiday novelties is viewed as a forerunner of one of the largest Christmas shopping periods in three years.

"While distribution of merchandise in country districts in some parts of the Middle West has been curtained by the violent form wich the farmers' strike has assumed, in the majority of the areas affected the sudden drop in temperature has forced at least a temporary cessation of activities."

The review reports there was "more activity in the leading wholesale markets this week, as deferred buying of Christmas goods attained larger proportions, and reorders picked up briskly for many ready-to-wear lines. Evening wraps were bought in the best volume thus far this season, with the increase in orders over those of last year at this time indicating the greater stress to be placed on the observance of social amenities this winter," says the survey.

"The widening of spring orders is pushing operating schedules ahead in many staple lines, and the possible recognition of Russia, carries vast promise for lifting the production level of many American industries," adds the review. "As a matter of fact, the curtailment of production in many branches of industry has been slight, particularly in those divisions which were slow to gain momentum at the beginning of the summer upswing.

"The slow reduction of the large surpluses of raw materials, because of reduced purchasing by manufacturers since late August, is a source of disappointment, as the accelerated movement of these is a prerequisite to the maintenance of any sustained advance in the prices of farm products."

The decrease in the business activity barometer, compiled by Dun and Bradstreet, is the smallest set down in the last three weeks, a drop of 0.9 per cent contrasting with one of 3.3 per cent a week earlier.

Official Forecast Of New England's Yield of Potatoes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—A 20 per cent increase in the acre potato yield in Maine this year over last is forecast by the Department of Agriculture.

The expected Maine yield was estimated at 285 bushels an acre, compared with 238 last year, and 253 for the period from 1921 to 1930. Total Maine production was estimated at 42,180,000 bushels this year, as compared with 40,460,000 last year.

Vermont and Connecticut reported estimates of an acre yield reduction in potatoes, while in Rhode Island the estimate was expected to remain the same, 160 bushels, or a total production of 320,000 bushels. Vermont's reduction was from 145 to 130 bushels an acre, with total production reduced from 2,320,000 to 2,080,000 bushels, and that in Connecticut was from 165 to 160 bushels and acre.

In Connecticut, however, expected total production increased from 1,980,000 bushels last year to 2,080,000 this year due to acreage increases.

Yields in New Hampshire were expected to increase from 165 bushels an acre last year to 180, with total production increasing from 1,320,000 bushels to 1,440,000. In Massachusetts the per acre yield increase forecast was from 150 to 160 bushels, with total production expected to increase from 1,950,000 bushels to 2,240,000.

Canada's Gold Mining Industry Stimulated

OTTAWA—Roosevelt's bidding for gold in the world's markets is having a stimulating effect on Canada's mining industry.

Canada produced 256,561 fine ounces in August, and an increase of $1 would increase the value of gold approximately $250,000 a month or $3,000,000 a year. Ever since Washington put restrictions on gold, Canada has been selling its precious metal in London to the value of some $70,000,000 to $80,000,000.

It would appear inevitable that this output will be diverted to the United States.

Consumption Of Foreign Cottons In Large Volume

Total for September Is 906,000 Bales, Near Largest on Record

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—World consumption of foreign cottons in September was close to the largest amount ever consumed in that month, and the total foreign cotton consumption in August and September, the first two months of the cotton season, was the largest in that period in the seven seasons for which records are available, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

The consumption in September was approximately 906,000 equivalent 478-pound bales, compared with 791,000 in the like month last year and 915,000 two years ago. The total for August and September was 1,819,000 bales, compared with 1,543,000 in the corresponding months last year and 1,809,000 two years ago.

Since world consumption of American cotton is also running very heavy, the total consumption of all growth of cotton is running well above the average of recent years, although not equal to the maximum early season rate established in 1927, says the Exchange Service.

World all-cotton consumption in August and September this year is estimated at 4,274,000 bales, compared with 3,778,000 last year and 3,769,000 two years ago. The maximum August-September consumption, in 1927, was 4,303,000 bales. The August-September total this year was within 29,000 bales, or less than 1 per cent, of the all-time high record.

There are indications of a larger relative use of foreign cottons and a smaller relative use of the American staple, but the trend in these directions was not very pronounced in the August-September period. American cotton constituted 57.4 per cent of the all-cotton total in the two months this year, compared with 59.2 last year. The percentage for American cotton this year is above those in three years prior to last year. Two years ago, American cotton was 52.0 per cent of the total for all growths, three years ago 49.9 per cent and four years ago 57.1. But in the two preceding years American cotton constituted more than 60 per cent of the total.

The all-cotton consumption in August and September was at an annual rate well above the estimated world production of cotton this season, even without allowance for the fact that consumption usually runs below the season-average rate in the first two months of the season.

Without allowance for seasonal variation, the consumption in August and September was on an annual basis of 25,644,000 bales. With allowance for seasonal variation, the consumption in August and September was at an annual rate of between 27,000,000 and 27,500,000 bales. World production of cotton this season is estimated at 24,755,000 bales.

Present consumption returns, accordingly, are interpreted as pointing to a reduction in the world stocks of cotton this season.

The normal or average annual consumption of cotton in years immediately preceding the world trade depression was about 25,000,000 bales. Accordingly, world consumption is running at present above the predepression normal. This high rate of cotton spinning is attributed to the low price of the staple and to the improvement in world trade, particularly in the United States. The low point of world cotton consumption was reached three years ago, in the first year of the depression. The revival of cotton spinning has been stimulateed by the fact that the bulk of cotton goes into consumers' goods of relatively short life and hence requiring frequent replacement.

Tax Anticipation Starts Buying Of Corn By-Products

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Anticipating that the processing tax of 20 cents a bushel, scheduled to become effective Dec. 1, will bring increases in the selling prices of all corn derivatives, a heavy buying movement in starches, sirups, sugars, dextrins and other products of corn has been in process during the past week.

Leading corn refiners, according to the Corn Industries Research Foundation, have found it necessary to increase their purchases of cash corn and step up operations at a score of refining plants in the corn belt states.

October operations of the industry, in the opinion of the foundation, were also affected by the possibility of the tax, the grind for the month for domestic consumption amounting to 5,761,000 bushels, an increase of 29 per cent over September.

Grind of the industry for 10 months amounted to about 59,000,000 bushels, a 20-per cent increase over the domestic grind for the like period in 1932.

Says British Roads Have High Level of Efficiency

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Reductions in railway working expenses totaled £110,000,000 between the years 1920-1932, Mr. W. V Wood, chairman of the Railway Managers' Conference said in a recent address at the London School of Economics.

Mr. Wood said that during the last 10 years some £200,000,000 had been expended by the four groups on major reconstructions and additions. He claimed that because of this outlay the railways' plant, equipment and services had never before attained such a high level of efficiency.

Says 'New Deal' Puts Too Much Emphasis on Prices and Speed

Moody's Thinks Profound Changes Inherent in 'New Deal' Tasks for a Generation—Deplores Hurry—Deprecates Monetary Juggling and Securities Act

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The "New Deal" was well conceived but unless the overemphasis on price restoration and speed of reform is corrected, the Roosevelt Administration may fail in its attainment of the three "R's" of the New Deal—relief, recovery and reform, except at the price of inflations, declares Moody's Investors Service in an analysis of the subject issued today.

In the case of recovery, legislation for which is included in the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Relief Act, the program falters because of the exaggerated emphasis on the importance of price, while the volume of business, the other constituent of income, has received little attention, says the survey, which adds:

"The error of placing the emphasis upon price restoration as the primary means of recovery provides the explanation for wholesale monetary juggling, departure from the gold standard, repudiation of gold contracts and the more recent attempt at forced depreciation of the dollar. The resulting monetary uncertainty discourages the investment of money and encourages a flight of capital much needed here for productive purposes. This situation strangles what in the past has been a most important element in economic recovery."

Task for a Generation

The overemphasis on speed of reform, the analysis further points out, was evidenced by the Securities Act, which "had the object of protecting investors, but which attempted so quick and complete a reform that it effectively constitutes a secondary barricade against new capital issues. Likewise, the Banking Act of 1933, written in the same spirit, greatly restricts the use of bank credit and, consequently, business. Finally, the fight against the public utilities, as evidenced by the Tennessee Valley Act, hampers investment and construction in that field.

"But probably most important of all is the Administration's philosophy on wider distribution of the national income and wealth," Moody's continues. "Everyone will admit that the broad social tendency of the times is in that direction by evolution. No parliament, however, unless it is the product of revolution, ever attempts, or is politically able, to redistribute wealth overnight.

"Profound changes like that are tasks for a generation and an Administration cannot effect such changes in the space of a few months. It must be apparent that the precipitate rush to reform is endangering the economic recovery which, it seems, was the chief mission intrusted to the Administration at the polls.

Cannot "Buy" Recovery

"In still another manner interference, clearly misguided, is occurring, based both upon the quick or overnight reform complex and the wages-hours philosophy. Through the NRA and the AAA the attempt is being made to force business to pay more for its materials and labor, in the belief that corporate treasuries contain funds to buy recovery. The impoverished state of many corporate treasuries, as well as the inability to replenish them through the issue of new securities is ignored.

"The attempt to carry on business activity itself, when private business is demoralized by the misguided speed of the overturn, means the expenditure of increasing sums of money. The attempt to raise prices by monetary manipulation assures expenditures and debasement as well. These two forces combined are the present prospect. They mean inflation.

"Sooner or later a popular reaction, both to the inflationary movement and to excessive governmental participation in and regulation of business will come," Moody's concludes. "Some signs of both have already appeared. But no matter how sympathetically one may look upon the ideals of recovery and reform, neither is likely to be attained without great pain, unless these errors of emphasis on price and speed be altered."

Cost of New Deal May Reach Sum Of $11,735,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The total cost of the New Deal, including contingent liabilities of the Federal Government, may amount to $11,735,000,000, according to estimates announced by the National Industrial Conference Board. This figure does not include most of the loans being made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. If the RFC is included as an agency of the New Deal, the total estimated liability of the Federal Government is raised to $15,135,000,000.

The grand total of liabilities under the New Deal consists of the following items, the figures being given in millions of dollars:

Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works	$3,150
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	
Treasury Appropriation	100
Processing taxes, 2 years, estimate	1,000
Farm Credit Administration	
Government guaranteed bonds	2,000
R. F. C.	300
Treasury appropriation	185
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	
R. F. C.	200
Government guaranteed bonds	2,000
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	
R. F. C.	500
Emergency Conservation Works Administration	
Estimated expenditures, 1 year	250
Tennessee Valley Authority	
Government guaranteed bonds	50
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	
Contingent liability	2,000
	11,735
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	
Total lending ability, minus items stated above	3,400
Grand total	$15,135

Bank of America Employees to Get Salary Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of America N. T. and S. A. and its associated state banks announce increases in pay for 1100 employees to become effective Dec. 1.

In making the announcement, L. M. Giannini, senior vice-president, pointed out that the present salary adjustment is the second of its kind in recent months, and is in line with the bank's previously announced policy of restoring salaries to a normal basis as general conditions and earnings continue to improve, and its desire to coöperate with the National Administration's program of increasing the volume of business by improving purchasing power.

The full amount of the increase for the month of December will be paid on Dec. 15, in order to provide employees with these extra funds for Christmas shopping, to stimulate the volume of holiday trade.

The present revision placing the salaries of 77 per cent of the institution's personnel on the normal pre-depression basis of pay is made possible by the substantial and sustained improvement in the bank's earning record.

Between the call dates of Sept. 30, 1932, and Oct. 25, 1933, a period of approximately a year, the combined banks earned $8,078,356, from which $1,550,000 was paid in dividends. During the same period total deposits increased $35,799,275, and 364,416 new accounts were opened.

Stern Securities Law Is Enacted In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The practice commonly known as "share-hawking" is severely dealt with in the new Companies Bill which amends and consolidates the law relating to public and private companies in New Zealand. There has been a great deal of house-to-house selling of shares of recent years, especially in country districts, and it has been felt for some time that the practice should be dealt with by law. The new measure, which is sponsored by the Government, forbids house-to-house canvassing of company shares and debentures. An office used for business purposes is not affected.

The bill, which has been asked for by lawyers and commercial men, is the result of two years' work by experts, and is modeled on the latest English legislation. It contains nearly 400 clauses, besides 40 pages of schedules. Requirements regarding prospectuses are extended. The registration of companies with names likely to deceive the public as to their true nature and functions is prevented.

Consent must be obtained to the use of such words as "royal," "imperial," "national," "municipal," "chartered," "banking," "coöperative," or "trust," and the registrar of companies will have power to reject any name the use of which he considers contrary to public policy.

Fuller details are required in balance sheets, such as interests in subsidiary companies, and auditors must belong to one of the recognized associations. A director convicted of fraud may be debarred by the court from directing or promoting companies up to a period of five years.

Says Securities Act No Aid to Gold Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—The increased cost of gold is not benefiting Idaho in the opening of new gold fields, said Stewart Campbell, who was for 12 years Idaho inspector of mines, because of the stringent restrictions which the securities division of the Federal Trade Commission is placing upon the organization of new mining companies.

This is said in a letter addressed to Senator James P. Pope (D.), and made public in the press.

"Undoubtedly," Mr. Campbell wrote, "you are aware of the fact that never in the history of Idaho has there been less mining and less money coming into the State for mine development than during the present time.

"The demand for, interest in and price of gold have created a favorable opportunity for the development of gold mines but no new enterprises of any consequence have been started, and so far as I am able to advise you, none is contemplated.

"I believe that the attitude of the securities division of the federal trade commission and it's interpretation of the securities act of 1933 is almost entirely responsible for this situation. . . As the commission can delay the effective date of registration by continually calling for additional information there is nothing we can do but comply with their requests."

Wheat Up Sharply Then Slides Off During the Week

Inflation Moves Force Prices Upward, Profit-Taking Lowers Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 — Inflation moves centering in the advance in the domestic price for newly mined gold, and the rapid advance in sterling, with the consequent cheapening of the dollar were largely instrumental in advancing wheat prices sharply this week.

The trade in general has been slow in responding to developments which have been counted on to advance commodity prices. Bullish sentiment crystallized to some extent, but buyers still show great diffidence in following the bulges, and the market receded from the top levels quite sharply, on profit-taking.

Theoretically, the monetary situation is bullish on commodity prices; but it takes real buying to make advances and to hold them. Outside trade which broadened to great proportions last spring and early summer on the possibility of inflation has not become enthusiastic with the actual cheapening of the dollar, as compared with gold and other currencies. However, it is too soon to say that the trade will not ultimately respond to the lure of a cheap dollar.

Favorable Developments

Legitimate developments were of a strengthening character in wheat aside from the scattered liquidation in the December which deserved to widen the discount of the December under the May. Receipts at western points dropped to the smallest quantity on the crop, verifying forecasts that the movement from the farms would diminish decidedly. The drop in the Northwest receipts was especially marked, Friday's arrivals at Minneapolis and Duluth being only 62 cars.

The cash markets have been strong relatively, and the demand for Chicago wheat has been more active, sales recently being the largest in a long time, mainly to go east. It is expected some wheat will come here from Duluth before the lake season closes.

The winter wheat crop situation in the West and Southwest is unfavorable and the hard winter wheat outlook is considered to be about as poor as at this time last year, the grain going into the winter with a marked deficiency in normal moisture.

Foreign developments, as has been the case for many weeks, have had little effect on domestic markets. Europe is still an indifferent buyer of wheat in Canada, and United States prices are still much out of line despite the advance in sterling to the highest levels since the war. Argentine reports are favorable, while Australia apparently has prospects for a much smaller crop than last year.

Situation Puzzling

The corn situation is puzzling to the average operator. On the one hand are huge stocks piled up all over the country, with a big open interest in December, causing fears of heavy liquidation in the near-by month, and on the other the government plan to loan 50 cents a bushel to farmers and a crop much smaller than a year ago.

Corn prices scored a substantial rally this week, largely in sympathy with wheat, but hedging pressure increased on the upturns, the country selling quite freely, while it was difficult to enlist new buying support except on the setbacks. The shipping demand has been moderate. Inflation moves have been a factor as well as in wheat.

Oats advanced briskly for a time, following upturns in other grains. There is nothing new in the oats situation, which is regarded as a strong one.

In fact the crop and carry-over figures in all of the feed grains show supplies in prospect to be less than the normal annual disappearance in this country.

Rye continues to run into selling opposition on the hard spots owing to the fear of further imports.

British Columbia Steamship Co. Has A Successful Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Ending its first year of regular service to North China under a Dominion Government subsidy, the British Canadian Steamship Company reports a record of outstanding success.

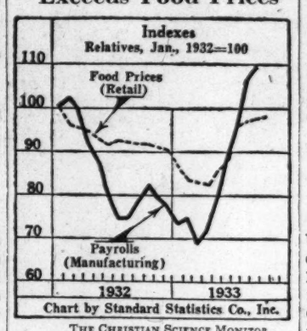
The ships made 22 voyages, carrying some 176,000 tons of cargo valued at $2,000,000. This included 80,000,000 feet of lumber sawn in British Columbia and exported to North China ports.

In previous years, most of the lumber went in American ships which had a United States subsidy of about $15,000 a voyage. It was to compete with American services that the Dominion Government established the subsidy, which is $5000 a month. This policy has made it possible for thousands of dollars of wages for Canadian longshoremen, lumbermen, and others.

British Columbia's fishing plants were another promising source of business, sending 2000 tons of salt fish to China by this year-old steamship service.

Steamship men on the Pacific coast of the United States, as well as railroad officials in both the West and East, have been watching this service closely. One effect of the Dominion aid to the North China line is the shifting of thousands of tons of rail freight from American to Canadian railroads.

Pay Roll Uptrend Exceeds Food Prices



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS WILL be noted above, manufacturers' pay rolls since midsummer have taken a sharper course upward than have retail food prices.

World's Eyes On Relationship Of Pound and Dollar

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—This week's drop in the dollar to the lowest levels in terms of the pound sterling since 1914 leaves the world of finance anxiously awaiting a possible British move in retaliation.

While Washington and London have disavowed any intention to enter a "currency warfare," international bankers have no doubt that British financial authorities are concerned over the shift in the ratio of the world's two leading currencies.

The Equalization Fund

London has had a bitter experience in having her currency at too high a relative level. Seeking to retrieve her century-old position as world's leading banker, she lifted the pound back to its pre-war treaty parity in 1925, and stabilized it there.

But wages pailed to adjust themselves to the increased purchasing power of the pound, and British industry remained in deep depression.

Six years later England was forced off gold and the pound fell some 35 per cent.

Soon was established the British Equalization Fund, which had almost phenomenal success in restoring London's supply of gold and foreign exchange, and her financial prestige.

While London bankers naturally wish to see sterling kept as stable as possible with other currencies to protect their international businesses, British authorities have already felt strong pressure from industrialists and from the Dominions to bring sterling down, at least part way, with the dollar.

Pound-Dollar Relationship

British industry has suffered from the depreciation of the Japanese yen. That made Japanese goods cheaper in world markets. Japenese cotton exports this year have for the first time surpassed those of Lancashire. Now British manufacturers see the price of competitive American goods declining sharply in world markets as the dollar goes down. The British Equalization Fund operated chiefly in dollars until the United States went off gold last April. Then it shifted to Paris, and stabilized the pound in relation to the continental gold currencies. While its operations are secret, bankers here believe it has accumulated a substantial balance of foreign currencies and earmarked gold, now chiefly in Paris.

Will the fund now undertake to buy dollars and sell sterling to keep the pound down? If it does, American buyers of sterling may use it to draw off all the gold offered in the London free market, although the Bank of England, which is still off the gold standard, need not sell. Furthermore, it would be undertaking to buy a currency of an almost inexhaustible supply, and be risking losses should the dollar depreciate further.

Outlook for Tin Can Industry Is Unusually Bright

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Production of metal containers this year is expected to exceed the totals for 1932 and 1931 and may possibly surpass that for 1930 as well, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, adding:

"A guide to volume of tin can production is found in the fact that tin plate output was 30,650,000 base boxes in the first nine months, as compared with little more than 25,000,000 base boxes for the full year 1932.

"Additionally, new industrial uses have been found for metal containers. Profit margins of the leading manufacturers have been well maintained, and earnings this year should show substantial improvement over last year. Further gains are foreshadowed for 1934, depending upon the extent of additional general business improvement."

Clearing House Banks Approve Capital Notes

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Member banks of the New York Clearing House Association have approved the form of capital note which will be issued by state banks and trust companies in accordance with the Government's plan to expand bank capital.

The notes will mature in three years and be callable at the option of the issuing bank at any time. Negotiations are now going on with the Comptroller's Office over the question of national banks issuing similar notes. It was reported that New York City banks would not issue more than $100,000,000 in notes at this time.

Frank Statement On Foreign Debts By Bank of Chile

Says National Income Inadequate and Foreign Exchange Lacking

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 11 (By U. P.)—A frank, complete statement of Chile's attitude toward the problem of meeting interest and sinking fund payments on the vast sums owed United States' bondholders has just been issued by the Central Bank of Chile.

The problem resolves itself into two phases. First, Chile cannot at present put her hands on sufficient currency income to set aside the required amount for service on her five billion gold peso ($65,000,000) debt. Second, even though she succeeded in obtaining the money in paper pesos, she would be unable to transfer it to the United States because of the lack of foreign exchange, according to the statement.

Even if the Government avoids a deficit in its budgeted requirements for this year's administrative activities, there will be nothing left over to meet service and amortization charges on the foreign debt which has been subject to a moratorium for two years.

In Default Since 1931

Chile has defaulted on her foreign debt since the middle of 1931. Since then her official exchange has dropped from six pence to the peso (12 cents) to three pence (six cents), which in turn doubles the amount to be provided in national currency for serving the debts. The default was a great blow to national pride. For over 100 years, Chile ranked high among Latin American nations for financial integrity.

Chile, according to League of Nations' statistics, suffered the biggest drop in foreign trade of any country in the world. Eighty-five per cent of Chile's foreign trade was made up of nitrate and copper shipments to the United States and Europe. As a result, even if Chile should by some mysterious means, receive enough paper currency to provide for service and sinking fund payments, there would still remain the problem of transferring such funds to New York and other creditor centers. Thus, Chileans declare officially and privately, "buy our nitrate and copper again, and we will pay again."

Big Drop in Trade

During the years preceding the crisis, Chile estimated she could cover her external commitments without difficulty as the balance of trade was favorable to the extent of about 650,000,000 pesos yearly. This year, the entire volume of foreign trade will amount to only a little more than 500,000,000 pesos.

President Arturo Alessandri and Finance Minister Gustavo Ross, while realizing the impossibility for the moment of satisfying foreign bondholders, have made a frank gesture to them. They have deliberately arranged to omit from the 1934 budget all income from the nitrate industry profits. The state is entitled to 25 per cent of these profits, and all of the money thus obtained will be set aside for serving the foreign debt. Such an omission is significant as it is the first time in half a century that nitrate dues have been left out of the budget. Chile in the past depended largely on this source of revenue to maintain the state.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10

Book Reviews and Literary News

Fear and Nations

...ty Years of Europe, by J. A. Spender. London: Cassell. 21s. net. New York: Stokes. $5.

NOBODY knows better than Mr. Spender how to make sobriety interesting. He never writes at the top of his voice. He has a pen that does not splutter—or perhaps it would be better to say, he has a silent typewriter. Many years ago the present reviewer, who hopes he may still be numbered among the "juniors" to whom Mr. Spender dedicates his book, so that they may "understand the past and measure rightly the task that lies before them," sought professional advice from Mr. Spender. One counsel remains: the louder the facts the more softly should they be expressed.

Enormous research must have gone to the making of "Fifty Years of Europe." No relevant document has been ignored. There are innumerable publications on the history of the past half-century, and many of them are still undigested raw material. The ordinary reader cannot possibly pick his way through the labyrinth of papers. Mr. Spender has had predecessors who helped to clear the ground, but he has what I consider to be an advantage over most of them. For, as he reminds us, during two-thirds of the period which he examines it was part of his daily duty as a journalist to observe transactions and to express opinions on them. Those opinions were necessarily one-sided. They must often have been based on inadequate knowledge. Events were looked at from a particular angle. Yet though day-by-day journalism is necessarily ephemeral, it constitutes the best possible education for the writer. It has been the business of Mr. Spender to go over the ground again in the light of French, German and other revelations. He has neglected no source of information. But his personal experience has furnished him with a key to the interpretation of that protracted diplomatic struggle which lay between the Franco-Prussian war and the World War.

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Time after time in reading these instructive chapters I have been struck with the close parallel between the aims of a generation or two ago and the maneuvers of today. It is true we have the new diplomacy, which professes to exteriorize itself; it is true there is a better informed public opinion which demands peace. But there are still fears and suspicions. There is still a quest for security and the grouping of powers. The ironic moral of militarism has never been better summed up than in Mr. Spender's first sentence: "In the autumn of 1871 Bismarck was afraid." He had won his war; Europe was shocked at the Communistic rising in Republican France and ostracized a nation which presented a terrible example to monarchist countries. Yet Bismarck was afraid that the wheel would turn.

So his purpose was to isolate France and to keep France down. A Tsarist Russia and an Imperial Austria, to say nothing of a British Empire, would obviously have nothing to do with a disreputable Republic. Yet to keep the emperors together was no easy task. Bismarck by his secret arrangements with first one and then another eventually brought about a division of the powers. Doubtless it would have proved impossible to maintain European unity against France, and it was only by extraordinary astuteness and technical skill that Bismarck succeeded even for a few years. The policy broke down when Russia revolted and, despite the dissimilarity of régime, went into the French camp.

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Thereafter efforts were directed toward establishment of a balance of power. Great Britain held the casting vote. Eventually this casting vote was given to France and Russia, because Germany became a menace to British supremacy on the seas. At all costs the entente had to be broken. Hence a series of moves behind which were constant threats. In the meantime Russia and Austria were rivals in the Near East. It was rightly seen that out of this rivalry war would eventually come. Everybody who knew what was happening expected war. It was bound, humanly speaking, to be the outcome of secret and deceitful methods. All the incidents of the continuous unrest are clearly shown. The impression produced is that of a grim and relentless preparation for a trial of strength.

That is why it is so foolish to dwell unduly on the immediate causes of the war. The final 12 days have doubtless their importance, but the seeds of the war were sown in 1870—to go no further back. The diplomatic methods, with their postulate of militarism, must be considered. The juniors, to whom Mr. Spender addresses himself, who have written so much and so glibly about the post-war epoch, are too frequently unfamiliar with the complicated circumstances of the pre-war epoch. They are inclined to imagine that the entire system has disappeared. If they looked below the surface they would discover much which bears a strange resemblance to the old tactics of attempted isolation, of alliances, of so-called realism.

Happily, there are other elements which may well serve to counteract the ominous repetition of the cunning and double-faced scheming. Happily there is a genuine desire for peace, though it is still inadequately organized. In my view—which is confirmed by Mr. Spender's altogether admirable exposition—we ought to take particular care, lest the desire for peace itself should be exploited for purely diplomatic ends. It is well pointed out that the world has been in a continuous state of war, physical and economic, since 1914, with devastating results on the wealth of nations, the forms of government and the happiness of men and women. We must now make moral forces prevail.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Contribution of a Negro

Along This Way: The Autobiography of James Weldon Johnson. New York: Viking. $3.50.

FOR all readers, but perhaps more especially for Americans, this account of a crowded life must be a record of deep moment. Something similar might be said for many autobiographies, but seldom as appropriately as of this whose author has shone in such varied fields as literature, politics, law, music, diplomacy and social service. When it is realized that this author is a Negro, unquestionably a leader among his people in his own or any land, his story takes on a new emphasis. One pauses to honor in all humility the vision, the courage, the endurance which this man's career has called into play.

It has been too commonly supposed that Mr. Johnson himself was the central figure in his book, "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man." Now we learn that the desire to correct this false impression was one of the reasons why Mr. Johnson wrote the present book. For Mr. Johnson differs fundamentally in many ways from that fictitious character who renounced his race and "married white." Mr. Johnson has had no wish to renounce his people. He has been proud of his race always, glorying in his opportunity to serve it in the breaking down of limitations and prejudices. He is grateful for the fact that he "was reared free from undue fear of or esteem for white people as a race; otherwise, the deeper implications of American race prejudice might have become a part of my subconscious as well as of my conscious self."

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We hear in interesting detail of Mr. Johnson's human heritage; of one of his maternal great-grandmothers, who was Hester Argo, the Haitian woman, and of that other who was Sarah, the African woman, who had made part of the cargo of a slave ship bound for Brazil, which a British man-of-war captured and took into Nassau. We are told of the father, James Johnson, whose uprightness was a byword in every community where he settled; and of the mother, Helen Louise Dillet, who received her education in the schools of New York City and was herself a teacher during a good many years of her life. It was after the two had removed to Jacksonville, Fla., that their son, James Weldon, was born and there grew up.

Meticulously the author relates it all. He seems to have sought to give each least happening its precise weight and to have built up the whole patiently block by block. The writing is careful and capable, though seldom forceful or in the very least sensational. All is recorded deliberately, with a nice sense of reason and balance, and with an intense seriousness.

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We read of the author's infancy and first memories, of his school and college years, of his family and his friends; finally of his adult years. With such a multitude of achievements to be considered, one can hardly do more than list them. We have, then, Mr. Johnson's brilliant adventurings with his brother Rosamond, into New York's "Tin Pan Alley;" we have his principalship of Stanton School; his dramatic success in passing the bar examinations in Florida; we have the years of his consulship, the publication of his books of prose and of verse, not forgetting the Book of American Negro Spirituals compiled jointly with his brother which remains supreme in its field; we have his public speaking; his efforts to bring about national legislation against lynching; we have his connection with the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. And at last we have his appointment to the chair of creative literature at Fisk University, a position which Mr. Johnson still holds.

James Weldon Johnson seems to have explored in person many of those wide avenues of opportunity which he covets for the Negro. The mere fact opens and points the way for his fellows. He has proved that America does not, cannot, close the door finally to any man capable of making a real contribution to the life of his country. Just because James Weldon Johnson has done all these things, no rational person can doubt that the prejudices and difficulties can, will, become nonexistent to other cultivated members of the Negro race. Mr. Johnson's own labors in behalf of the advancement of the colored people have done much to hasten this outcome. Glowingly he pleads for means which shall put an end to the horrors of lynching and to other abuses. Thoughtful Americans will do well to heed such a plea as this:

"The common-denominator opinion in the United States about American Negroes is, I think, something like this: These people are here; they are here to be shaped and molded and made into something different and, of course, better; they are here to be helped; here to be given something; in a word, they are beggars under the nation's table waiting to be thrown the crumbs of civilization. However true this may be, it is also true that the Negro has helped to shape and mold and make America; that he has been a creator as well as a creature; that he has been a giver as well as a receiver. It is, no doubt, startling to contemplate that America would not and could not be precisely the America it is, except for the influence, often silent, but nevertheless potent, that the Negro has exercised in its making."

M. W.

Literary Licence

SWEET are the uses of perversity: we remember being warned in our youth against a scandalous book called "Sinister Street"; we remember further being told that after reading it we could not possibly take up writing as a profession; and we remember finally that it was on the strength of *not* having read "Sinister Street" that we justified our first use of the pen. We still have not read "Sinister Street." But we lately have read Mr. Compton Mackenzie's "Literature in My Time" (London: Rich and Cowan. 6s.) in which he wears gallantly the slightly faded and romantic air of a once scandalous writer.

He continues to be sinister. Democracy in its ultimate forms, he muses, may not have much use for art of any kind. The great days of liberty for the artist were those of patronage. The modern changes in literature are not, he knows, temporary; but as a romantic he means "to give machine man as difficult a course as possible." In the meantime he tilts against Meredith, Henry James, D. H. Lawrence, Aldous Huxley, Arnold Bennett and others, and is full of notions, superficial, irritating, amusing and always individual. His book is that "talk about books" which has stolen the slighter thunders of literary criticism and which may be another sinister sign of the times. Is the voice going to be more important than the word? We quote Mr. Compton Mackenzie again: "We must wait until 1950 before we begin to get the serious prose of a generation that has to listen to wireless in the cradle."

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There are some abrupt criticisms in this book of D. H. Lawrence, but for real penetration and sanity on this subject we must turn to "Gog Magog," by G. W. Stonier (London: Dent. 7s. 6d.), a book of somewhat impressionistic criticism but of a far higher order. Here Lawrence is ingeniously compared, not with the Rousseau, Nietzsche or Blake of his admirers, but with that smaller figure V. V. Rozanov, the Russian rebel.

The first and longest essay of this book, an analysis of modern literature and of its sources in the nineteenth century, is an excellent piece of work, not spoiled in our opinion by its habit of breaking off into isolated aphorisms and notes by the way. The old trinity of the Romantics—God, Man and Nature—has become, according to Mr. Stonier, the Poet, the Man-in-the-Street, the Street. The arts have turned in on themselves. The artist strives not for achievement but for the revelation of the processes of artistic creation. We are offered an ego-centric universe in the place of a cosmic one and are given an "unconscious" instead of a soul.

But as Mr. Stonier says, psychology "does not provide the artist with forms (as for example Christianity provided the early Italian painters with definite forms) as well as beliefs and legends." Then he takes his analysis back to Flaubert, and in "Bouvard et Pécuchet," "an unfinished epic of the commonplace," he finds the forerunner of modern literature discounting it in advance. In Flaubert is the answer to Mr. Compton Mackenzie's fear of democracy, for "Flaubert knew that an art increasingly influenced by science was the only bulwark of culture against a stupid democracy."

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We have not read any recent criticism so free from prejudice, for Mr. Stonier is essentially a critic and not an idolater. He not only puts his Joyce, his Eliot, his Wyndham Lewis against the modern background but he analyzes and not merely assumes the background.

There is an odd story about Flaubert which might find echo in the private thoughts of many of our celebrated "sick man" artists. The story, which is told in a note by his niece to Flaubert's correspondence, is quoted by Herr Max Brod in in Franz Kafka's "The Castle." The passage runs:

> May not Flaubert have regretted even in his last years that he had not chosen an ordinary vocation? I could almost credit it when I think of the touching words which burst from his lips when we were returning home along the Seine; we had been visiting one of my friends, and had found her in the midst of her brood of lovely children. "They're in the right of it" (Ils sont dans le vrai), he said, meaning the honest family life of those people.

This was one answer to "Le Sottisier" and "Bouvard et Pécuchet," though we may wonder if it was repentance, and whether Flaubert would find it as easy to say those words now that the continuity of culture has been broken. For we *do* come back to Mr. Compton Mackenzie's machine man.

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The Flaubert story has particular application to the "Life of Katherine Mansfield" which has been written by Miss Ruth Mantz and Mr. Middleton Murry (Constable. 10s.), for Katherine Mansfield strove with religious zeal for that self-abnegation and assimilation to the simple which is the necessity of all great writers, even the despised writers of "escape." Hot from his recent Peniel struggle with William Blake, Mr. Murry is eloquent and sometimes turgid on the subject of the artist, and Katherine Mansfield is sunk beneath a sea of mysticism. Mr. Murry's instinct is sound but his justifications are horrible. The "Life" is occupied chiefly with Katherine Mansfield's New Zealand period, the least interesting part of her story. It ends, as is perhaps inevitable under the circumstances, with Mr. Murry, and he arrived at the *beginning* of her literary career. The book is of obvious interest but it is unfortunate that Mr. Murry has this chronic disposition to make his readers shy.

LICENCEE.

Reaping the Whirlwind

No More Sea, by Wilson Follett. New York: Holt. $2.50.

WILSON FOLLETT here tells the story of a woman who set herself to oppose the seafaring traditions and cravings of her family. The sea had taken her grandfather, her father, her husband's father. It took her young husband, and left her living in the great old Teaswith house on Penobscot Bay with two other widows, her mother-in-law and her grandmother. Luella Teaswith then decided that for her and her little boy there should be no more sea. She turned her back on the town in which she had grown up as a member of its most important family, a Teaswith born, and married to a Teaswith. She said good-by to a life that drew its being and its meaning from the sea, and deliberately became an inlander. She hunted out on her map the most waterless spot she could find in the whole United States, and there she made a home for herself and little Joseph—such home as a tidewater person could make in alien surroundings.

At first she frantically set herself to rear Joseph in ignorance of the seafaring exploits of his ancestors. Some of these things were in the school reader in that western town, and Joseph's mother seriously entertained the distasteful thought of marrying again for the sake of bringing her boy up unaware of his real name. Finally, however, she yielded to the extent of letting him know the honorable lineage behind him, at the same time teaching him that his ancestors' career was not for him because the day of sailing vessels was nearly over. She planned to have him go to the state university and find a landsman's job.

Never would she relinquish her son to his ancestors and the sea. When the sea came to their inland village in the person of the lovely young daughter of a shipowner in Seattle, Luella relentlessly interfered with Joseph's love and ambitions, and from that time forth something was lost in him. He married the woman his mother picked out for him and he became a country storekeeper, gentle, silent, with a part of him not alive. His mother had her way, and was secretly ashamed of the result. Yet that did not keep her from trying the same methods with Joseph's son.

As might be expected, the sea—or at any rate a sailing craft—took both Joseph and young Joe, in what particular way the reader should be allowed to find out for himself. The plot of the story is so carefully dovetailed that it seems almost too pat to be true. Mr. Follett probably would not be troubled by that complaint, and would simply say, "Something lamentable must inevitably follow a mother's attempt to arrange her children's lives. It might as well be this as anything else." The book is, in fact, first and foremost, an indictment of managing parents. Secondarily, but all-pervasively and magically, it is a story of what it means to have a seagoing history in a family. All those who have lived, really *lived*, on the indentations of the Maine coast will yearn over this book and find it pulling them back to their homeplace.

Mr. Follett's style is not dramatic, and at times it is as indirect as his typical old Rockland boat-builder's way of spinning a yarn. The author takes a long time to get his story going, and one has the feeling at first that Mr. Lampson, the boat-builder, admirable character study though he is, is going to swamp the narrative. Once launched, the story moves, in spite of some digressions, to an impressive conclusion. Luella Teaswith herself, beautiful, proud, inexorable in her maternal devotion, shutting her eyes to her failures and going on to make more of them—"poor Luella"—and the sea without which a Teaswith was not a Teaswith, furnish the emotional quality and the binding elements in this unusual first novel.

W. K. R.

And Gregory is His Prophet

Pilgrim of the Apocalypse, by Horace Gregory. New York: Viking. $1.

THE best part of Mr. Gregory's book is the introduction. There is danger, he announces, that the personality of D. H. Lawrence may obscure for a time even the most obvious of his literary intentions; therefore let us forget Lawrence the man and consider for a moment Lawrence the poet. It is in terms of poetry, Mr. Gregory holds, that his permanent contribution to English literature must be measured, and not by any logic which we usually associate with prose.

This is true—if one holds clearly in mind Shelley's fancy definition of poets as the unacknowledged legislators of mankind. For Lawrence was a conscious moralist; and the moralist, good or bad, is far more apt to be a poet, good or bad, than the hair-splitting logician. The prophets of ancient Israel were at the same time poets and moralists; their prophecies rested on what they felt in their hearts to be right, and not on minute discriminations of the intellect. Bernard of Clairvaux was a poet and a moralist, and his persecution of Abelard was an instinctive attack on cold reason.

So Mr. Gregory is right in wishing to approach Lawrence as a poet and not to look for a formal philosophical system in his works. A simple understanding of his use of imaginative symbols does much to erase the difficulties caused by the technique of the later novels. But the easy task of interpretation once performed, Mr. Gregory's usefulness is at an end. There is nothing deserving the name of criticism in the book, for if the poet's work is to show us ideal worlds, the critic's task is to match these worlds against the facts. Mr. Gregory is no better equipped than other disciples of Lawrence to submit his faith to the acid test of common sense.

Instead he deserts his platform and dishes up biographical chunks of Lawrence, using the personal approach as an escape from awkward universal questions. Toward the end of his brief study he even allows Mr. Middleton Murry, Mrs. Carswell and the rest of the fretful group of writers about Lawrence to troop across his pages. Obviously we need not look to Lawrence's disciples for a critical estimate of any worth. That in itself is significant.

R. P.

She Had Such Fun

Crowded Hours: Reminiscences of Alice Roosevelt Longworth. New York: Scribner. $3.

WASHINGTON, Mrs. Longworth observes in closing this volume of lively reminiscences, "is always an entertaining spectacle." As for herself, she always regarded it with "a scoffing eye." Washington, on its part, regarded her with a mixture of admiration and amazement. She scoffs at "the New Deal," which she says "seems more like a pack of cards thrown helter skelter, some face up, some face down, and then snatched in a free-for-all by the players, than it does like a regular deal." But "the Princess Alice" was herself a New Deal almost every day. When her father remarked ruefully, "Look here! I can be President of the United States, or I can take care of Alice," he posed a dilemma which must often have confronted him. At points in this narrative she complains of having suffered from the attribution to her of indiscreet utterances of which she was never guilty. But even in the days when she was official she could hardly have said anything much more audacious than this characterization of the present Administration: "The present President has the name of Roosevelt, marked facial resemblance to Wilson, and no perceptible aversion, to say the least, to many of the policies of Bryan."

Many people whose names are household words figure in these pages. Lady Astor is "one of the few people whose reputation is not exaggerated; she has all the wit and charm for which she is celebrated." Ruth Bryan, now Mrs. Owen, the United States Minister to Copenhagen, "was handsome and agreeable. . . . I had a fellow feeling for her in her interest and excitement about her father." It was at the Democratic convention in Denver that the two met. President Harding "was not a bad man. He was just a slob," Mrs. Coolidge "had a simplicity and charm, seemed thoroughly to enjoy her position as wife of the Vice-President, was amused by all the official functions and attentions, yet was absolutely natural and unimpressed by it all."

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With Wayne B. Wheeler, whose work in establishing national prohibition has just been undone, she "always got on. He was, I am convinced, absolutely sincere in his 'dry' belief as well as being a resourceful and adroit politician." Lord Northcliffe she found "assertive and aggressive, he was a symbol for getting things done, and by getting things done was meant getting every ounce that the United States could provide of man-power and supplies." Of President Taft, whom her father was subsequently to destroy politically, she writes: "I do not think that I have ever known anyone with the equanimity, amiability, and kindness of Mr. Taft. . . . He was always beaming, genial and friendly through all his official duties."

In her estimate of the royalty of that day Mrs. Longworth seems to have been influenced by recent Senatorial investigations. "King George had great dignity and impressed me as having reserves of strength that would always be there when the occasion called. The Kaiser, though one could not say he was undignified, was restless, loquacious; he would take up a subject, rattle it about, express an arbitrary opinion that he appeared to think disposed of it, and then go on to something else. . . . If you compared him and King Edward with individuals, say in the banking world, the King would be the Morgan type, while Mr. Charles Mitchell would more nearly approximate the Kaiser."

Mrs. Longworth unhappily does not give us a royal parallel for Mr. Wiggin of the Chase National.

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This is an interesting and readable volume. It might have been an important contribution to political history, but that it is not. The daughter of the most spectacular President of the United States, and the wife of perhaps the most tactful and effective Speaker of the House of Representatives, might well have observed and recounted the more intimate details of the great political struggles in which her "men folks" were engaged. But her book sounds as though social rather than political activities enlisted her interest. Only when she tells of the fight on the League of Nations does she show signs of political animation, and even in that it was the social personnel rather than the political strategy that interests her. "Of course," she says, "it is the greatest possible fun, and most interesting, to be on the inside and hear about, if not horn in on, the course of legislation and policies."

No doubt it is. But it is a pity that Mrs. Longworth did not give her readers a larger share of that fun.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

The Modern Encyclopedia, edited by A. H. McDannald (New York: Wm. H. Wise & Co. $3.50) undertakes to provide in one volume of 1327 pages an "outline of everything." It "is based on the idea that from a concise, clearly-written and accurate statement of facts the average reader will be able to obtain all the information relating to a given subject that he desires."

Mr. Lloyd George Steps Up

War Memoirs of David Lloyd George. Vol. II. London: Nicholson & Watson. 21s. net. Boston: Little Brown. $4.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE in his second volume deals mainly with the year 1916, and concludes with his succession to the Premiership. In the first half of this period he was still Minister of Munitions, sweeping into the great net of the war machine all the industries and all the workers who were capable of contribution to the supply of arms needed for the growing British forces and the allies. In the second period he became Minister of War, endeavoring to overcome the cast-iron prejudices of generals (French as well as British) who, having been brought up on obsolete ideas of war, resisted the innovations of civilians.

During this time Mr. Lloyd George was ceaselessly pressing for a firmer executive control at the center over all spheres of war activity, free from Cabinet procrastination and narrow-minded War Office obstruction; and secondly, for a united plan of campaign on the part of all the allies with a view to the maximum total effort. For the lack of such a plan he had seen Serbia all but annihilated, Bulgaria drawn to the side of the Germans, Asia laid open to the enemy, and now, in this year 1916, Roumania suffering the same fate as Serbia. Mr. Lloyd George had uttered repeated warnings which had been disregarded; the disasters he had foreseen had occurred; and this we ought to remember when we read how in December, 1916, he threatened to appeal to the country if more effective measures were not taken. The ultimatum which he, acting with the Conservative leader, Mr. Bonar Law, and Lord Carson, presented to Mr. Asquith, has been regarded by his enemies as due to his overweening ambition to be Prime Minister. It is sufficiently accounted for by the history of two years of procrastination which ended with his Premiership.

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Nothing could be more remarkable than the manner in which Mr. Lloyd George, the pacifist, reveals himself as the incarnation of the spirit of relentless war and the determination to pursue it to the point of complete victory and nothing less. He had in the past been the protagonist of the peace parties. He had been among the last to accept the necessity for war in 1914. He was to become again, after the war, the propagandist of peace movements and disarmament. But from 1914 to 1918 he accepted the logic of the position in its entirety—peace if possible, but if war, then war to the uttermost, with all available man power, with all machine power, and no tampering with peace proposals unless they could produce decisive results.

But there was one important peace proposal—in February, 1916—to which he listened attentively. It came from America. President Wilson was behind it, and Colonel House was his representative. It was a proposal for a conference of all the belligerents to discuss peace terms. Mr. Lloyd George favored the summoning of such a conference, on two conditions: the President and the allies were to agree upon minimum terms (including the independence of Belgium, Serbia and the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine to France) and, secondly, in the event of German refusal, the United States would throw in her lot with the allies.

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According to Mr. Lloyd George, Colonel House agreed; but the scheme broke down for two reasons; the President in his reply inserted the word "probably" before the words pledging the United States to intervention; and secondly, Sir Edward Grey, in view of this doubt, was unwilling to communicate the proposals to France.

That was the only occasion when Mr. Lloyd George turned his thoughts from the pursuit of the war to its conclusive end. He insisted on more and more munitions. He became the advocate of conscription, which was ultimately adopted. He urged the bolstering up of Russia by the sending of more guns and shells to strengthen her demoralized armies. He took steps to inform himself at first hand about the practical needs of the soldiers on the British and French fronts—needs too often neglected by the High Commands. He felt compelled to complain that "in the main decisions taken during the last three campaigns every military estimate of what could be accomplished with the resources at our disposal has not only been mistaken, but conspicuously falsified by events . . . the same mistakes are repeated time after time." And he was justified in pointing out that "the nearest approach to a new recourse or device has been the employment of the tanks, and that came from entirely non-military sources."

Mr. Lloyd George's long story is told in a plain, straightforward way, for the most part in short, forceful, direct sentences. He seldom indulges in rhetoric and flowers of speech. He does not strain after distinction, but achieves it by lucidity, swiftness and certitude. We seldom have the impression that he is writing in self-defense. He seems so sure of himself that he does not even have recourse to his characteristic method of defense—that of attacking. Knowing that his enemies are expecting him to be bitter or truculent, he has disarmed them by sweet reasonableness. In one case, it is true, he goes unnecessarily out of his way to retaliate against Mr. J. M. Keynes; and he cannot bring himself to spare Lord Grey. But he is gentle to the faults of Mr. Asquith, and appears to be heaping coals of fire on the head of his antagonist, Gen. Sir William Robertson, by acknowledging his virtues.

Just as then he had the conviction of the supremely self-confident man that his own triumphs were the triumphs of the best cause and justified all that he did, so now he looks back with satisfaction on these strenuous years of conflict with the enemy in front of him and enemies behind. He rejoices in fighting his battles over again—battles against prejudice, red tape and incompetence—and communicates to the reader some of the thrill of his activity. Though the written word lacks the subtlety to convey his personality, it gives the sense of his will and resource.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Cape & Smith issue a second edition of Maurice Hindus's "Humanity Uprooted," with this note by the author: "Owing to the amazing spread of collective farming in the past year it has been necessary to revise the final part of the chapter on The Peasant. Otherwise with the exception of stylistic corrections and explanatory sentences the book remains unchanged."

The "Collected Prose of Elinor Wylie"—which consists of her four novels, "Jennifer Lorn," "The Venetian Glass Nephew," "The Orphan Angel," "Mr. Hodge and Mr. Hazard," and 11 short pieces that here appear in book form for the first time—will be published in one volume by Knopf on Nov. 20.

Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn, whose "Expression in America" traced the development of American literature from its beginnings to the present day, has prepared a companion volume, "Creative America," which Harper has just published.

Longmans is the English publisher of Milton Waldman's biography of Queen Elizabeth. The American edition (Houghton Mifflin) was reviewed in these columns Sept. 9, 1933.

Mr. Ford Madox Ford's autobiography, "It Was the Nightingale" (Lippincott), has been recommended as an alternate by the Book-of-the-Month Club for December.

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U. S. Urged to Lift Judiciary From Its Political Bondage

Judges, Responsible to Mandate of City Politicians, Lose Control in Own Courtrooms to Lawyers; Harley Favors Appointive System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A return to the system of appointing judges is immediately necessary, at least in the larger cities, according to Mr. Herbert Harley, secretary-treasurer of the American Judicature Society, "so that judges may be freed from the fear of politicians which now besets them hourly."

And it is not necessary, advises Mr. Harley, who has made an exhaustive study of the problem of selection of judges, that the Governor, in making appointments, should have unrestricted powers. He could, it is explained, be limited to choice from a list of eligibles made up by a commission composed of elected or appointed laymen and lawyers. The appointments, Mr. Harley continues, could be made for probationary terms of a few years, at the end of which the names could go on ballots so the voters could say whether the occupants should be continued in office.

The elective system, Mr. Harley insists, has generally been a "sad failure." The larger the city, he holds, "the less possible it is to get fit judges by direct voting."

Ballot Blocks Justice

"The American people will not endure criminal oppression forever," he says. "Nor will they escape unless they exalt the office of judge, whether the trial lawyers like it or not, and fill that office with experts chosen in an expert and non-political manner.

"For the first 50 years of our national life all judges were appointed to serve during good behavior. This system still prevails in a few fortunate eastern states and in our federal court system. In a few others the selection of judges has been given to the legislatures. But with the high tide of Jacksonian Democracy which set in about 100 years ago, the people, led by lawyers, changed their constitutions to provide for direct popular election of judges for terms ranging from two years to six years in nearly every state.

"It is easy to see why pioneer lawyers, untrained in their profession, a large share of them political buccaneers, wanted to take a big part in choosing judges; it gave them hopes of acquiring the title of judge, a great asset even after being retired; but more important, it tended to deliver over the judge to the hands of the lawyers; it weakened the high office and transferred power to the advocate.

Lawyers Take Stage

Similar results were obtained by laws which made of the judge little more than a mere moderator in jury trials. The courtroom became a stage in which lawyers were star actors.

"In no other civilized country except the Swiss cantons are judges chosen by direct popular election.

"For a long time the political dependence of elected judges has been recognized and deplored. The defects in the system are inherent and ineradicable, because the generality of voters have no proper appreciation of the needs of the judicial office and no means for appraising the qualifications of candidates. The uncertainty of tenure and the need for repairing political fences has made the office less desirable in the eyes of the lawyers best fitted to serve as judges.

"For a long time efforts have been made to get better results from the elective system. Judicial elections in some states have been separated from other elections. This has played into the hands of professional office brokers, who can muster their forces on any occasion though citizens generally ignore special elections. The direct primary for nominations was intended to restore to the people their assumed political powers.

Reform Advocated

"The result was to deprive parties of responsibility and to multiply irresponsible candidacies, many of them instigated by the opportunity for self-advertising. Nonpartisan ballots have been tried. But no patch can make a system acceptable which is based on false assumptions. The people can choose their technically-trained servants only through representatives. In virtually no instances do they try to select experts by mass voting except in the case of judges.

"Until our industrial collapse the greatest of our national problems was to rescue justice from the toils and the delays which grew up under a pioneer mode of choosing judges and administering justice. There are other reforms needed, in procedure and in judicial organization, but the central problem is to select competent judges and give them such tenure that they will be free from political fear and private importunities.

"A movement in the bar for reform is rapidly gaining strength, but the public should take the lead and let the bar follow if it will, for lawyers will always have a selfish interest in judicial dependency.

"The first gun in the campaign was fired by the California Legislature this year when it submitted to the people an amendment to the constitution which is intended to permit Los Angeles County, with over 2,000,000 of people, to adopt a plan similar to that above outlined. The city of Los Angeles alone has twice as many judges as all of England and Wales, and this vast judicial force is unable to work with half the efficiency of the appointed English judges with their long tenure of office."

World Court Month by Month

* * *

Judge Kellogg on Bench for New Session; Full Agenda to Test Arbitral Machinery

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Figuratively speaking, the World Court on Oct. 20 took a deep breath and made a fresh start, as it entered its thirtieth (extraordinary) session with a full agenda which will keep the Court busy for many months to come. With the exception of Mr. Rafael Altamira (Spain) and Mr. Francisco José Urrutia (Colombia), the Court is complete, including Judge Frank B. Kellogg (United States), who recently arrived here to resume his duties in the Court.

* * *

The first case which the Court has taken up this session is the appeal against the judgment given by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak mixed arbitral tribunal in the case of the Peter Pazmany University versus the state of Czechoslovakia. Public hearings are now being held. The proceedings were instituted before the Court by the Czechoslovak Government (the other party being the Hungarian Government) under the Paris agreement of 1930 between Hungary on the one side and Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia on the other. Therefore, in addition to the regular judges, Mr. G. Paul de Tomcsanyi, former Minister of Justice of Hungary and Mr. Karel Hermann Otavsky, professor at the Charles University of Prague, are also on the bench as national judges ad hoc.

* * *

The World Court is on the eve of an important event in the election of a new president and a vice-president, as well as other officers for the next three years. Under the rules of the Court this election has to take place in the last three months of the year.

* * *

The story of the Anglo-Persian oil dispute has now happily ended by an agreement between the governments concerned, providing for an arbitration in certain circumstances and again in certain circumstances for the appointment of arbitrators by the president or the vice-president of the World Court.

* * *

The coming into force of the Revised Statute of the World Court is now drawing near rapidly. Ratification is needed of only four more states. These are Abyssinia, Brazil, Panama and Peru. Peru, however, has declared that its parliament is not meeting until next year, so that no formal adhesion would be possible before that time, although there is stated to be no objection to ratification.

* * *

The decision recently announced by the German government to withdraw two cases pending against Poland is not interpreted here as a German move to turn its back on the World Court but as a formal step following the Reich's withdrawal from the League of Nations. Germany has had a large share in proceedings before the World Court. Of 61 cases dealt with since the court started work there are 17 to which Germany was a party. Of these, 12 were contentious cases and five were advisory opinions. In a majority of these cases, the court gave decisions favoring the German standpoint while practically all of the so-called minority cases were won by Germany.

Tampa to Increase Its Facilities For Landing Aircraft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—This city is to become an important link in the system of Latin-American airways transportation with the construction of a new seaplane base by the city and the start of a new run by the Pan American Airways Company between Tampa and Havana.

The aviation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, working with officials of the city, has secured agreement by the Pan American concern to start the new run at once and pushed to completion just as speedily as money and materials will allow.

If this run is successful financially and secures sufficient travel during the winter season, another run will be put on between this city and New Orleans. The whole thing is experimental, officials of the airways company say, but the city and the Chamber of Commerce have shown their determination to do their part.

The site of the new base is adapted from a natural standpoint, having a large and clear frontage on Tampa Bay and is but a short distance from the city. Called Ballast Point for years, the site is partly owned by the Tampa Electric Company, permission of which has been secured to use the land as a base. Under the terms of the agreement all original expense, as well as maintenance and a part of the operation of the base, must be handled by the city.

North Carolina Institute To Study Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A guarantee of $50,000 has been put up to carry forward, over a period of three years, the program of the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina. This institute provides for a systematic study of government in cities, counties and the State of North Carolina as a whole.

It has secured the full-time services of five staff members, it was announced. Three are already at work and the others will assume their duties as soon as they can terminate their present business arrangements. The scope of the institute will be broadened as occasion demands.

Lunches Provided For Georgia Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—More than 1500 school children who would otherwise go hungry are being served a substantial midday luncheon each day without cost to themselves or their parents through the generosity of a number of Savannahians.

Those interested in putting the plan over include Jacob L. Smith, Martin V. Price, Frank W. Spencer, Dr. Antonio Waring, Howard C. Foss, J. A. P. Crisfield, Charles Ellis and others. A substantial soup and a generous slice of bread make up the lunches. The Savannah Electric Company furnishes fuel to have the soup cooked. Last year six Negro schools in the city were furnished with the lunches.

So pleased were those behind the movement at the success of their initial effort that the plan was continued through the summer schools. With the beginning of the new term the program was extended to include all the Negro schools and six white schools.

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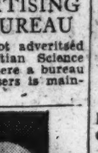

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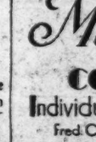

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Australia

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(Continued)

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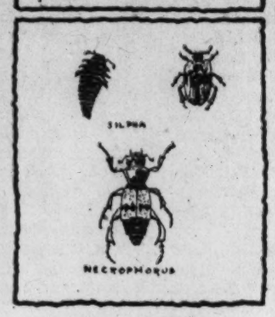
Daily Features

All Nature



Carrion Beetles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE two genera of carrion beetles most numerous in North America are the Silpha carrion beetles and the Necrophorus burying-beetles. All species are of great importance in hastening the disintegration and removal of old decaying animal matter left in the open.

An amateur entomologist once found an old ham which had been cast away. He took out his knife and made careful incisions in the attempt to find specimens of silpha larvæ and adult beetles. Both larvæ and beetles were there in plenty, the larvæ the more active of the two.

Necrophorus beetles are noted for their habit of burrowing under old meat until they have excavated a shallow pit into which it falls. The females then lay their eggs on the decaying matter, covering the whole with earth and debris.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

170

The introduction of such numbers as solos and duets, as well as several ballets, have not been without their good effect. A good orchestra leader must of course understand all of the minutia of showmanship and not only be ready but eager to please those whom he has reason to believe are his supporters

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Star Gazing

According to the United States Naval Observatory, there are about 7000 stars visible to the naked eye.

Indian Name

Shenandoah, an Iroquois Indian name, means "Land of Big Mountains," not "Daughter of the Stars," as popularly believed.

Area of States

The average area of the 48 states is 63,057 square miles. Georgia, with an area of 59,265 square miles, is nearest the average size.

"Lead Kindly Light"

"Lead Kindly Light" was composed by John Henry Newman in 1832 while the ship on which he was taking a Mediterranean cruise was becalmed in the Strait of Bonifacio.

Invalid

Postage stamps cut from embossed stamped envelopes or cards are not valid when attached to other mail matter.

Ancient City

Damascus, the chief city of Syria, was an important city in 2000 B. C.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Zipper Schoolbags

If you wish to make some spare cash, try making children's zipper school bags. Get a rainproof cloth and a zipper fastening; the making of the bags in various sizes is a simple matter. Some children want them large enough to cover their geography, others want them smaller. You can take orders for colors where people are particular. These bags sell well as they protect books, and are safe to carry lunches as well.

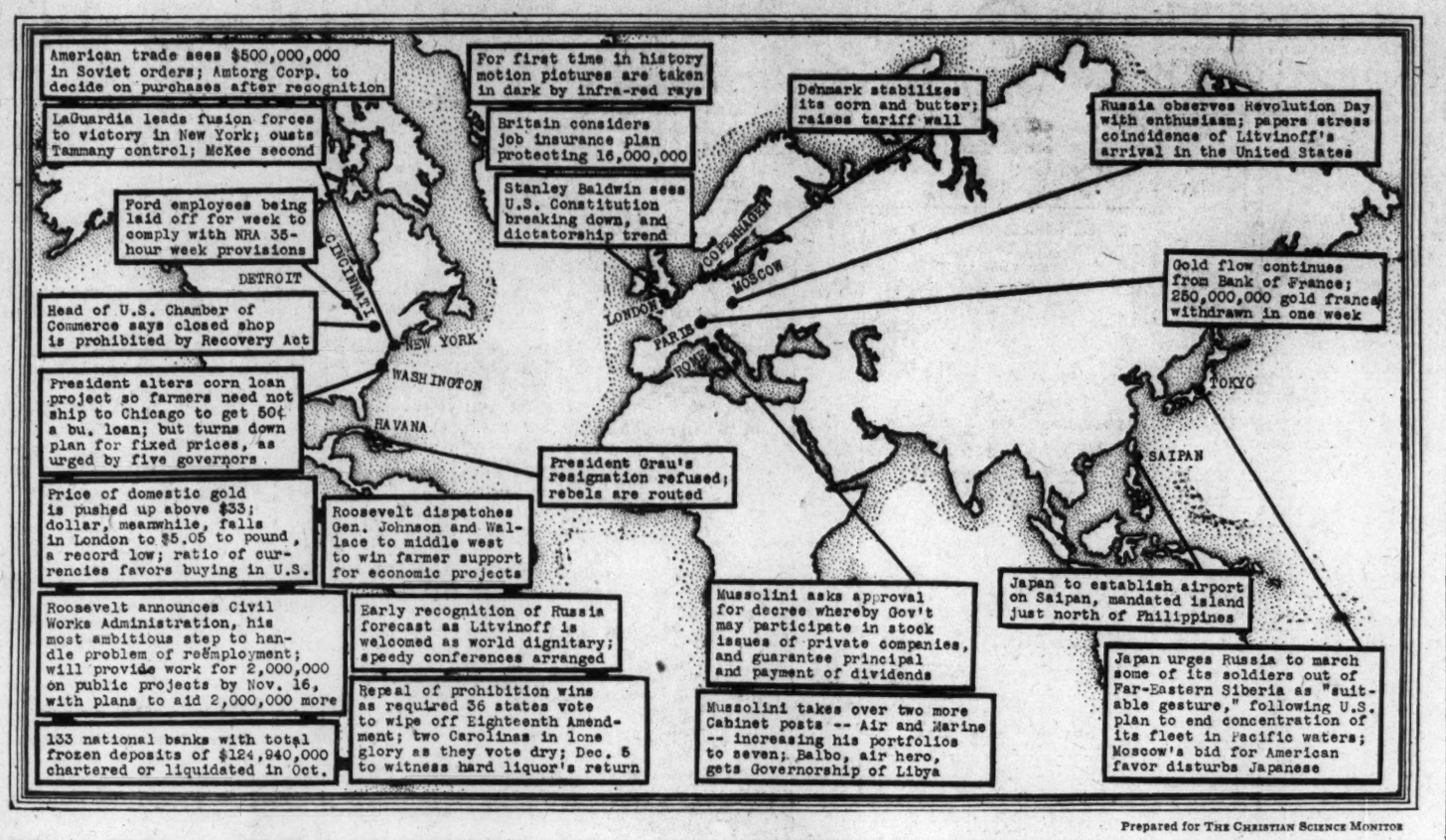
Miss J. L.

Rug Service

A man out of employment in our neighborhood called at houses, offering rug service. He had a splendid solution to scour rugs on the floor, and he could demonstrate easily how soiled the rugs were, so that it was not at all hard for him to secure the job of cleansing them. He also sized rugs, both large and small ones, and almost every house had some rugs that needed this done. Many women who were making hooked rugs had him size the backs of their finished rugs.

M. S.

World News of the Week at a Glance


American trade sees $500,000,000 in Soviet orders; Amtorg Corp. to decide on purchases after recognition
LaGuardia leads fusion forces to victory in New York; ousts Tammany control; McKee second
Ford employees being laid off for week to comply with NRA 35-hour week provisions
DETROIT
CINCINNATI
Head of U.S. Chamber of Commerce says closed shop is prohibited by Recovery Act
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
President alters corn loan project so farmers need not ship to Chicago to get 50¢ a bu. loan; but turns down plan for fixed prices, as urged by five governors
HAVANA
Price of domestic gold is pushed up above $33; dollar, meanwhile, falls in London to $5.05 to pound, a record low; ratio of currencies favors buying in U.S.
Roosevelt dispatches Gen. Johnson and Wallace to middle west to win farmer support for economic projects
Roosevelt announces Civil Works Administration, his most ambitious step to handle problem of reëmployment; will provide work for 2,000,000 on public projects by Nov. 16, with plans to aid 2,000,000 more
133 national banks with total frozen deposits of $124,940,000 chartered or liquidated in Oct.
For first time in history motion pictures are taken in dark by infra-red rays
Britain considers job insurance plan protecting 16,000,000
Stanley Baldwin sees U.S. Constitution breaking down, and dictatorship trend
Denmark stabilizes its corn and butter; raises tariff wall
COPENHAGEN
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
Russia observes Revolution Day with enthusiasm; papers stress coincidence of Litvinoff's arrival in the United States
Gold flow continues from Bank of France; 250,000,000 gold francs withdrawn in one week
TOKYO
SAIPAN
President Grau's resignation refused; rebels are routed
Early recognition of Russia forecast as Litvinoff is welcomed as world dignitary; speedy conferences arranged
Repeal of prohibition wins as required 36 states vote to wipe off Eighteenth Amendment; two Carolinas in lone glory as they vote dry; Dec. 5 to witness hard liquor's return
Mussolini asks approval for decree whereby Gov't may participate in stock issues of private companies, and guarantee principal and payment of dividends
Mussolini takes over two more Cabinet posts -- Air and Marine -- increasing his portfolios to seven; Balbo, air hero, gets Governorship of Libya
Japan to establish airport on Saipan, mandated island just north of Philippines
Japan urges Russia to march some of its soldiers out of Far-Eastern Siberia as "suitable gesture," following U.S. plan to end concentration of its fleet in Pacific waters; Moscow's bid for American favor disturbs Japanese

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NOTHING great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—EMERSON IN "CIRCLES."

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

"Hard up, George? Why, we delayed our marriage so that you could make a little money first."

"I know, darling. But now I've got to make a little money last."

Just a Set

They were touring the Rhine country. "This is the oldest castle hereabouts," said the guide.

"Is that a fact?" remarked the Hollywood tourist. "Do you recall what picture it was built for?"

Progress

"How are you getting along with arithmetic, Sam?"

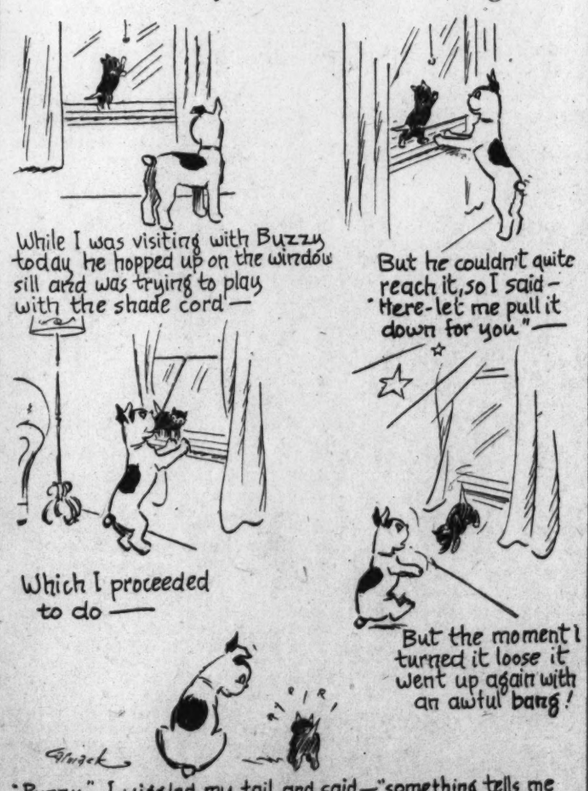
"Well, I don learn to add up all the noughts, but de figgers still bother me."

Poor Husbands

She (reproachfully): "You husbands don't remember your wedding anniversaries as we women do."

He: "And small wonder. You wives remember the ceremony as an occasion when you looked stunning in a splendid gown, and we men as an occasion when we looked and felt like a perfect fool."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


While I was visiting with Buzzy today he hopped up on the window sill and was trying to play with the shade cord—
But he couldn't quite reach it, so I said—"Here-let me pull it down for you"—
Which I proceeded to do—
But the moment I turned it loose it went up again with an awful bang!
"Buzzy," I wiggled my tail and said—"something tells me those things are not supposed to be played with"—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Hearken — Sound the *ea* as in heart.

Jerusalem—*Je-roo'-sa-lem* (first *e* as in create, *oo* as in food, *a* as in sofa, second *e* as in let); avoid *Juh-roo'-sa-lum*, or *Juh-roos'-lum*.

Merchandise—As noun or verb, the *s* is sounded as *z*, *mur'-chan-dize*.

Scientifically—Six syllables.

Thence—The *th* is sounded as in *then*, not as in *thin*.

Multifarious—The *a* is long.

Possessed—The *o* is clipped as in connect.

Doeth—Two syllables.

Madest—Two syllables.

Saith—One syllable.

Sinai — Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni*.

Seir—*Se'-ir* (*e* long, *i* short).

Paran—*Pay'-ran* (first *a* long, second clipped).

"And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly" (I Thes. 5:23) — More literally, "And the God of peace himself . . ." (American Revised Version). It may be noted that the word translated "wholly" means literally, "altogether perfect" or "complete in all respects" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon, p. 444). Goodspeed translates: "May God himself, the giver of peace, consecrate you through and through."

"Unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ" (I Thes. 5:23) — The word rendered "coming" has the primary meaning of "presence" (Thayer, *op. cit.*, p. 490); and a strictly literal translation would be, "in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ."

"On thee do I wait" (Psalms 25:5) —The Hebrew verb translated "wait" also means "to look eagerly for" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 875). Hence Smith's rendering: "Upon thee do I hope."

"I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made" (Psalms 139:14)—The verb rendered "praise" has the alternative meaning of "give thanks"; and the word "made" has been supplied by the translators. As a result of omitting the small Hebrew letter *Yodh* (י), the sense changes; thus the Syriac and Septuagint versions read: "I will give thee thanks; for thou art fearfully wondrous." Smith accepts this emendation, and reads: "I will praise thee; for thou art fearfully wonderful" (Smith and Goodspeed: "The Bible: An American Translation").

"Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat" (Luke 12:22)—A more literal translation would be: "Do not worry about your life . . ."; for the verb used comes from the Greek *merimna*, "care, anxiety" (Thayer, *op. cit.*, p. 400). It may be added that the word *psuche* (literally "breath") used in verses 22 and 23 may be correctly rendered either "life" or "soul" in the lower sense of these terms. "It comes near to the modern conception, 'self'" (Souter: Greek Lexicon, p. 287), and should not be confused with the "life" (*zoe*) mentioned in Rom. 8:10, etc., and used "both of physical and of spiritual existence" (*ibid.*, p. 105).

Thus we find: "Be not anxious for your life . . ." (American Revised Version, though a marginal note suggests "soul"); "Do not trouble about what you are to eat in life . . ." (Moffatt); "Do not worry about life, wondering what you will have to eat" (Goodspeed).

"He that raised up Christ from the dead" (Rom. 8:11) — The important Sinaitic, Alexandrian, and Bezan manuscripts read the words "Christ Jesus" instead of simply "Christ"; and this reading is accepted by modern editors of the Greek text (Wescott and Hort, Tischendorf, Souter), and in such translations as the American Revised Version, Moffatt, and Goodspeed.

"Mortify the deeds of the body" (Rom. 8:13) — The word "mortify" translates a Greek word which means "to cause to die." It is the exact opposite of "quicken" (literally "to make alive") used in verse 11. Hence Weymouth reads the verse: "If through being under the sway of the Spirit you are putting your old bodily habits to death, you will live."

"In whose heart are the ways of them" (Psalms 84:5) — The Hebrew term translated "ways" is more exactly "highways" (Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 700), and it may be noted that the words "of them" are not represented in the original; hence the literal translation offered by Smith: "the highways are in their minds."

"In the temple" (John 2:14)—The Greek word *hieron*, here translated "temple," is never used metaphorically, and refers to "the whole sacred enclosure, with the courts and porticoes." It is probable that here the reference is to "the outer court, the court of the Gentiles, where there was a regular market" (Wescott: "St. John," Vol. I, p. 90). In speaking of the actual sacred building of the temple, a different word, *naos*, is used; and that is the term rendered "temple" in verses 19-21, and there employed literally by the Jews (verse 20), but metaphorically by Jesus (verse 21).

"Those that sold oxen and sheep and doves, and the changers of money sitting" (John 2:14) — The sellers of oxen, sheep, and doves plied their trade for the convenience of those who came to the temple to offer the sacrifices required by the Levitical Law (Lev. 5:7, 15:14, 29, 17:3, etc.). The annual per capita tax of half a shekel (Ex. 30:13) payable to the temple authorities was not accepted in Roman, but only in Jewish money; hence the business of the "changers of money" (see Bernard: "Gospel of John," Vol. I, p. 90).

"Forty and six years was this temple in building" (John 2:30)—The first temple had been built by Solomon, but was burned to the ground when Jerusalem fell before Nebuchadnezzar in 586 B.C. After the Exile, a second temple was erected under the direction of Zerubbabel (Ezra 5:2), but it was desecrated and partially destroyed during the Maccabean revolt. Herod the Great began to rebuild it about 20 B. C. (Josephus: "Jewish War"), and the 46 years referred to in John 2:20 are generally supposed to date from that time.

The idiom of the Greek does not imply that the temple was completed at the time of the Gospel incident (Plummer: "John," p. 90); and as a matter of fact, it was not finished till the year 64 A. D. (See also: Hastings' Bible Dictionary, Vol. IV, pp. 695-716; Wescott, *op. cit.*, p. 90ff.)

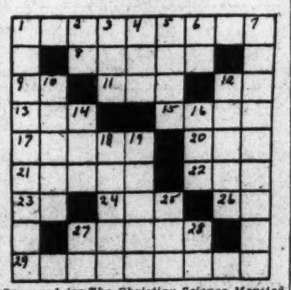
"Jesus straitly charged them" (Matt. 9:30) — The verb translated "straitly to charge" appears to be used in the New Testament in the sense of "to charge with earnest admonition" (Thayer, *op. cit.*, p. 207).

"Gad, a troop shall overcome him: but he shall overcome at the last" (Gen. 49:19) — In the original the assonance is very pronounced: *Gad gedud yegudenu wehu yagud akeb*, and is well followed by Moffatt's alliterative rendering: "Gad — raiders raid him but he raids their rear."

The word translated "overcome" in our Common Version is literally "attack or invade" (Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 156); while the term rendered "at the last" is more exactly "heel," and so "the hinder part or rear of a troop of men" (*ibid.*, p. 784). The American Revised Version reads: "Gad, a troop shall press upon him; but he shall press upon their heel."

"He came with ten thousands of saints" (Deut. 33:2) — There is considerable doubt as to the original text of this verse. Some scholars hold that the two Hebrew words rendered "with ten thousands of saints" (literally, "from ten thousands of holiness") should be regarded simply as a place name, "Meribath Kadesh," previously mentioned in Deut. 32:51, and corresponding to Sinai, Seir, and Paran in the early part of the verse. Thus Smith suggests: "And advanced from Meribath-Kadesh"; and Moffatt: "moving from Meribah-Kadesh."

Junior Cross-Word No. 27



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Odd and exotic.
5—Happening every day.
9—To a higher place.
11—In favor of.
12—Surrounded by.
13—State south of Wisconsin (ab.).
15—Pace of a horse.
17—Rends.
20—How many cities comprise the District of Columbia?
21—Loaded.
22—White metal.
23—Boy's nickname.
24—To bellow, as a cow.
26—Connecticut is sometimes abbreviated thus.
27—Fathers.
28—Followed in order.

DOWN

1—Ineffectual.
2—Bismarck is capital of this state (ab.).
3—Spigot.
4—Melody.
5—Aperture.
6—Ten times (suffix).
7—Satisfied.
10—To urge.
12—Kind of heavy-faced type in printing.
14—Young man.
16—To decay.
18—Keepsake.
19—To breathe heavily in sleep.
25—Little.
27—Columbia is capital of this state (ab.).
28—Pierre is capital of this one (ab.).

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

WHEN Billy, the young son of a widow, upon whom she was depending for support, was discharged recently by a grocery store—his place being filled by a relative of the merchant—indignation was expressed by some of the neighbors. Some of them pointed out to the mother that Billy was discharged at a time when it was difficult to get other employment. They thought that if the merchant had intended to let Billy out, he should have done it before the chain stores had completed taking on additional employees. They were very emphatic that this merchant should be boycotted for his unkind action.

The mother told these neighbors that she really felt grateful to this merchant for the year's work he had given her son, and that she intended to join no boycott. Instead, she expressed her gratitude to the merchant, and told him that she knew Billy had been let out only because of conditions over which the merchant had no control.

Although Billy tried to get another position and failed, the mother refused to be resentful, and continued to patronize the merchant.

Several weeks later, as the result of the mother's loving attitude, Billy was put back in his old position. Perhaps the greatest benefit came to the neighbors, who were led to see the never-failing results of gratitude and love.

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Rachmaninoff

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Men Must March!

FIFTEEN years ago the bells of all the world rang in a tumult of joy. Fifteen years ago a few million men straightened up and gazed across the desolated face of Europe and looked at the sun with eyes bewildered, like men who have suddenly awakened to reality from a horrible nightmare. Fifteen years ago these men began the march back home, vowing that never again should the earth be convulsed by the horror of war.

Yet only fifteen years later the old soldier stands on the curbstone and watches the parade go by and wonders why it is he stirs to the thunder of drums and the blare of brass. He knows the old horror of war. It has not faded out of his remembrance. And yet martial music stirs his pulses.

Is it not that the makers of armies down through the ages have traded upon one of the most profound of human urges? Is it not that men must march? That they desire to push forward shoulder to shoulder with their fellows toward greater achievements, toward victory over all that stands between man and better days, better knowledge?

Men have always desired action—collective effort. And military leaders, capitalizing this urge, have given them armed combat instead of peaceful conquest, have formed them into battalions to slay one another. The desire to march, companionably and coöperatively, is as old as the world. Armed combat is but a hideous misapplication of this desire.

Men must march! They must follow the dictates of that deep desire. Indeed, there must be war! But not a senseless slaughter of fellow men; rather a decisive attack upon all the enemies that face us. As long as ugliness and poverty leer out of the darkness of city slums; as long as unemployment and lack and fear throw up bulwarks between mankind and earth's evident abundance there must be war, unremitting, unrelenting war until the end of these enemies is accomplished.

For countless ages the desire of men to march shoulder to shoulder has been turned to selfish uses by conqueror and despot. Centuries ago the call to the crusades sounded through Europe and men flocked to the banners of emperors and kings. To them came the eager and courageous ones, for the desire for the true crusade has always swayed them. Let the leaders of the nations awake to this fact and declare war on those things that threaten the welfare and happiness of mankind. Let the call be sounded for a crusade against crime, and vice, and poverty, and injustice, and there will come flocking to the banner armies that will surprise the world.

That is the only kind of war that man has ever truly desired. The eleventh of November should be a good day to remember this, and to begin to look forward to that day when all mankind shall rally around a common banner and begin the true warfare against the common enemy.

Will the Four-Power Pact Work?

REPORTS from London and Rome indicate that efforts to dissolve the disarmament deadlock are proceeding—and by two avenues. In London, Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, is evidently pressing for a direct settlement between France and Germany. In the House of Commons on Nov. 7, he said:

> The central political issue is how to reconcile Germany's demand for equality with France's desire about security. It is regarded as a direct issue, that is, it is a question between those two powers and their respective peoples.

In Rome, Gen. Hermann Goering, Premier of Prussia and right-hand-man of Chancellor Hitler, has been talking with Benito Mussolini. It is known that Il Duce would like to attack the problem through the Four-Power Pact—as yet unratified—which he and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald put forward last spring. Apparently Germany is ready also to use that avenue.

In the Four-Power Pact it was laid down that in the event of a deadlock on disarmament the signatory nations would endeavor to work out an acceptable scheme of their own. Even if the Four-Power Pact did not exist it would seem to be common sense for the nations principally concerned to get together, probably with the assistance of the United States. If wider discussion of a general character should break down, then undoubtedly it would be wise for those who are especially at variance to engage in particular conversations as Sir John Simon suggests. But meanwhile, no theoretical considerations should stand in the way of an attempt to reach an accord.

Yet we find legalistic arguments as to whether the Four-Power Pact can work or should be allowed to work. Such contentions are purely verbal. Ratification or no ratification, inside the League or outside the League, under or over a formal pact, there should be no objection to negotiations by France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and doubtless the United States, if by means of such negotiations progress toward the common purpose can be achieved.

What is needed is an effective agreement, and that agreement must bring into its circle all the great powers. Otherwise Europe will be in danger of splitting up into two camps, and the old system of a balance of power will return. Even if the pact is no longer obligatory, or technically existent, its underlying idea remains valid and valuable.

Whatever momentary passions may be aroused, one thing is certain—that the problems of foreign policy must be solved. The method is of secondary importance. It is of still less importance whether the method is formalized or not. Yet it is hoped that the Disarmament Conference will authorize, if authorization is necessary, the great powers to hold counsel together. It is impossible to suppose that in such circumstances Germany will decline to negotiate. The alternative is isolation. Neither Europe nor Germany can reasonably wish to be separated from each other.

It must not be taken that Europe constitutes a bloc opposed to Germany. Italy has clearly shown its sympathy with many of the objectives of Germany, and Great Britain, though friendly to France, is deeply desirous of coöperating with the great continental country.

Nor does France wish to be left tête-a-tête with Germany. It welcomes the presence of Great Britain and Italy in the conversations which should now be held. On this point one of the authors of the Four-Power Pact, M. Henry de Jouvenel, warns his countrymen that never has French diplomacy obtained the best results when it has found itself alone in face of Germany. There is need of intermediaries. In the delicate negotiations which are now ahead too many participants are undesirable; but it would be equally undesirable to convert the negatiations into a word duel between France and Germany.

The utility of the Four-Power Pact is apparent. But we should be careful not to interpret the pact rigidly. It should not exclude from the necessary conversations any other power whose conciliatory counsels would be helpful. It is the idea of the pact which should now be applied. It may help Europe over a difficult stile.

Honor to the Carolinas

SOME of those who applauded courage when it consisted of coming out at the head of a jeering mob against prohibition seem strangely unappreciative of that quality when it is displayed on the other side, as in the recent vote of the Carolinas dissenting from repeal. Yet seldom has there been a more splendid or more needed example of having the courage of one's convictions. If the referendum on repeal was to be a referendum at all it was elementary that those who disagreed should express their disagreement.

The two-to-one dry victory in North Carolina has been explained as due in part to a very justifiable shifting of the issue from national prohibition to the probable effect of the vote on state prohibition in that commonwealth. In South Carolina it is said that inactivity of wet leaders was responsible—which would seem to indicate that revolt against the Eighteenth Amendment was not everywhere so spontaneous as has been represented.

But other factors may be mentioned, too. A potent one in North Carolina was the plea of the veteran former Senator Furnifold M. Simmons that the State maintain unimpaired its laws against the manufacture or sale of liquor. Former Senator Cameron Morrison also aided the dry fight and it had the support of such newspapers as the Winston-Salem Journal and the New Bern Tribune.

Turning to South Carolina, too, and reflecting that the question of how liquor shall be controlled has loomed larger and more menacing as repeal came nearer, one wonders if many South Carolinians did not remember their unpleasant experience as the one state in which the politically controlled dispensary system was tried out before national prohibition.

At any rate the growing closeness of some of the later votes, as in Kentucky and Utah, suggests that a sobering down process has begun to take place among the socially responsible as they come face to face with the liquoring up of the drinkers. The gay promises of repeal seem a little less reassuring now that the enchantment of distance is removed from the view.

In this calmer atmosphere the action of North and South Carolina makes it fairly likely that the Twenty-first Amendment will not be ratified by as many states as ratified the Eighteenth. The decision then fell short of unanimity by only two. Among the nine states that have not yet voted on repeal are Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Georgia, Mississippi and the Dakotas. A dry vote by any of these or failure to call a vote would leave the repeal amendment short of the mark by which prohibition was adopted.

Secretary Hull to Montevideo

ANOTHER distinguished American statesman is to visit the Latin American nations. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who postponed his sailing in order to meet Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, goes today to head the American delegation at the Seventh International American Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Mr. Hull, in addition to the high office he occupies, has personal qualities which will enable him to make the most of a unique opportunity. He has the charm of a southern gentleman, and being an internationalist, stands for many of the things to which Latin Americans are extremely loyal. Furthermore, he is in the happy position, a circumstance not vouchsafed any other American delegate to Pan American conferences since 1912, of not having to explain or defend the use of marines in Central American and Caribbean republics; he has no intervention in Cuba to plague him; nor can a rigid application of a narrow interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine be laid at his door.

This greatly improved position of the United States in inter-American affairs—a *sine qua non* for the success of a Pan American Conference—is matched by the friendly atmosphere which envelops the Latin American states themselves. With the exception of Paraguay and Bolivia it is doubtful whether the relations between Latin American nations have ever been more cordially amicable, both on paper and in practice, than at this moment. Pacts and treaties, which are lived up to, as recent events have proved, are bringing the Latin American nations together.

Therefore one of the greatest objectives for which Pan American conferences are held is achieved before the meeting takes place. These conferences—established, in part, to create a feeling of solidarity among the American republics and in part to develop machinery to insure smooth and shockless international contacts—have often failed because the first objective rarely has been attained. In Montevideo then it will be possible to start off immediately on practical and helpful discussion of aids to cultural and commercial relations, better peace machinery for American disputes, the standardization and codification of business practices and laws and plans for increasing and bettering the transportation and communication facilities that bind the Americas.

The Lion and the Press Agent

THE way of the press agent in England is hard. Not for him is the untrammeled liberty accorded to his American confrere in devising stunts to advertise the attraction he represents. Fiction is frowned on and carefree imagination curbed.

With the laudable desire to add to the gayety of rural Sussex and to the box-office revenue of his employer's circus a zealous promoter of publicity caused the report to be circulated that a lion had escaped. Strangely enough the people of Pagham and adjacent districts apparently regarded the presence of a real "forest-bred Nairobi lion" with disrelish. Schools closed, cottagers barricaded their doors and the bucolic calm of all West Sussex was temporarily banished.

Haled to court the hapless press agent and his employer were charged with conspiring "to commit a public mischief." Rex, the untamed king of the jungle, it was admitted, had never left his cage. With the thoroughness which characterizes British administration of justice Rex himself was arrested, dragged to court by two constables, where he soon yawned and went to sleep after a daring officer had pried his mouth open, an act of less valor than it sounds as the mouth was toothless. Rex was acquitted of complicity in the conspiracy but the circusmen were warned to sin no more.

America is kinder to the advertising zealot. When, some years ago, the advance agent of a famous film, introduced a lion into his suite in a fashionable New York hotel through the medium of an enormous crate, he did produce some consternation in the office by telephoning casually every hour or so for a hindquarter of beef or half a sheep; but New Yorkers flocked to see the film and the "$50,000 press agent" himself became somewhat of a lion in certain circles of society. Evidently, the up-to-date New Yorker has a fellow feeling for a press agent which the simple folk of Sussex do not share.

The Casual Day

ARMISTICE Day. But it is fifteen years since the first one. It is hard now to recapture the relief, the sudden hopefulness, and the persistent incredulity with which civilians received the glad tidings of November 11, 1918.

The world has had time since then to count the costs of that struggle, and to learn by experience that war leaves bigger problems than those it attempts to settle. The results of Versailles show it is easier to make war than to make peace. Recent history would tell us it is difficult to keep a peace reached with the sword.

Some are discouraged. Others note the expressed determination of a large section of the world's youth to resist the demands of war. There are signs that something more constructive than mere disillusion is developing among the peoples.

War's horrors, as pictured in Laurence Stallings' "The First World War, a Photographic History," and in recently released moving pictures of actual warfare, and its rackets, as described in "War for Profit" by Lehmann-Russbuldt and in Beverly Nichols' new work, "Cry Havoc," give bitter and ironic meaning to those jesting lines in the Gershwin song, "Strike Up the Band":

> We don't know what we're fighting for,
> But we didn't know the last time.

"But, madam, just feel how soft these cushions are; look at the style in that piece; custom made; here, just sit down in it; and last but not least, smell it." Yes, that's how furniture salesmen will be winding up their oral blurbs in the coming season.

* * *

An exhibition, and exhalation, of scented furniture is attracting attention at Jamestown, N. Y. Unemployed soda fountain workers expect to benefit. There should be a demand for furniture salesmen who have had long practice in asking "What flavor, please?"

* * *

Radio listeners also are interested. For the advent of this product promises a pleasant theme song on some easy-chair maker's hour: "Sweet and Low."

We hope President Roosevelt entertained no illusion that his recovery plus reform program would proceed uncriticized to a glorious climax. There are at least a few critics all primed to convince you that it cannot succeed. It is un-American, unfair, unconstitutional, unsound—in fact, we expect to hear next that it is un-RA.

Benefit

To keep the bootlegger out of the business, we are told, liquor taxes will have to be low. But we are assured that the consumer will benefit. The lower the tax the more liquor he can afford to drink. And the more liquor he drinks, the greater the revenue to the Government, which could then set aside a greater amount of money for temperance education, to teach the people why they should drink less.

* * *

No liquor law violators were in Rhode Island jails as prohibition came to an end. That liquor law violators were so often not in jail in the last thirteen years explains in part why prohibition came to an end.

Archibald Discovers America

V

THE Chicago Flyer was pounding its way with rhythmic clinks along the steel ribbons. Like most of our fellow male passengers, I had discarded my coat and waistcoat for greater comfort, but Archibald refused to abandon British conventionality.

"In the—er—privacy of one's garden, yes, but here in public, er—no, and besides," he continued, "this heat is nothing compared to what I once experienced in India, when I traveled from Calcutta to Simla in midsummer." Thereupon Archibald unfolded before me a mental picture of blistering plains.

"Keep on, old chap," I murmured as Archibald reached his destination charred to a cinder. "Keep on, tell me about the Gulf of Aden, the Red Sea and the Arabian Desert, some place where the thermometer really exerts itself. I'm feeling—er—cooler already." But Archibald went away to get a drink of ice water, and when he returned, he was carrying his coat over his arm.

"Never can think about that journey to Simla without perspiring," he said.

* * *

Evening, however, brought cooler conditions, and after dinner Archibald and I sought the observation car at the end of the train, while the porter made up our berths. He was a fatherly sort of porter, with gray hair and chocolate-colored skin. His voice was soft and his smile friendly.

"Uncle Tom without his cabin," commented Archibald.

The observation car was well named. Two rows of tightly wedged easy chairs faced each other across a narrow aisle. In these chairs sat two rows of passengers silently observing one another. They were evidently waiting for their Uncle Toms to prepare their beds. The advent of Archibald and myself seemed to arouse a languid observant interest. They stared at Archibald's monocle, and when he hid it behind a newspaper, they transferred their gaze to his spats. One by one, however, they drifted away to their curtained shelves—er—beds, and Archibald and I were left alone with nothing to observe but each other. Tiring eventually of this, we, too, sought our beds. The coaches had now, by the services of the porters, become narrow aisles walled by green curtains and, after traversing several coaches, I stopped suddenly.

"What's the number of our coach?" I asked.

"I haven't the faintest," replied Archibald.

"Well, where's our tickets?"

"I haven't the—oh, don't you remember, the conductor took them and gave you a slip of paper," said Archibald.

"Oh, yes, he gave the paper to you. I remember now."

"No, he gave the paper to you, old chap," asserted Archibald—"I distinctly remember him doing so."

"Well, where is it?" I asked, having completed a search of my pockets.

"I haven't the faintest—er—what does a slip of paper matter anyway, let's go to bed," cried Archibald.

"Don't you realize that we have got to find it first?" I asked. "Each one of these coaches is a twin brother to the next, now that these curtains are up."

"Can't we ask the conductor?"

"We can if we can find him. Where do you suppose he stays when he isn't conductoring?" The curtains beside us shook violently and a tousled head peered forth.

"Say, you guys can ask the President of the United States if you wantta, but I wantta go to sleep, see!"

"Sorry," said Archibald, and we swayed silently to the end of the coach before renewing the conference. Here the hopelessness of the situation dawned upon us, we couldn't even remember the numbers of our sections. To attempt exploration behind those closed curtains was appalling!

"Lost in a Pullman!" cried Archibald, and then he exploded into a laugh which caused the tousled head to emerge again. We fled into the next coach. An ebony-hued porter smiled at us in the vestibule. I explained the situation to him. His smile expanded.

"Your sections is in the next coach, suh, your porter's name is George."

Archibald hurried forward, but I lingered.

"How do you know where we belong?" I asked.

"Oh, George done told me he had a English lord and his secretary to take care of." Then his white teeth gleamed again.

* * *

The sky line of Chicago, much resembling that of New York, was showing on the horizon as we finished our breakfast and again sought the observation car. Archibald was not the spick and span gentleman of the day before. He was imperfectly shaved, his linen wrinkled and his clothes awry. Even his spats seemed ill-fitting.

"What do you think of a night in a Pullman?" I asked. Archibald thought for a few moments before replying. He gazed at the half-awake occupants of the chairs opposite, then his glance wandered over my own attire.

"Elementary, my dear Watson, what?" he whispered.

Chicago welcomed us warmly. We were delighted with the welcome, but the warmth was slightly overdone. Ninety-six degrees in the shade will embarrass any welcome. We fled from the sweltering hotel to seek the cool breezes of Lake Michigan which, we were told, were fanning the Century of Progress exposition nestling upon its waters. The breezes were undoubtedly there, and we luxuriated in them until Archibald discerned a tower shaped like a gigantic thermometer, in which a red light coursing up its tube revealed the surrounding temperature. Then Archibald, dropping the last vestige of his English conventionality, took off his coat, hat and waistcoat and pushed me into an ice cream soda emporium.

Refrigerated once more, we sallied forth to observe the century's progress, and nightfall found us still observing—marveling at the modernesque architecture, the chaos of primary coloring, the ingenuity which produced startling effects while hiding the cause, electrical devices that discounted the enchanter's wand—the Skyride that spanned the Lagoon—the white ricksha men—the thousand-and-one novel objects that caught the eye and the one thousand unnovel loudspeakers that slapped the ear at every turn. And then when darkness tried to fall, out blazed a million lights of rainbow hue and bid it defiance! A great exhibition—worthy of the great city that once rose courageously from its ashes and that will yet burn up the dross mixed with its gold.

* * *

Our taxi debouched from the roaring stream of traffic and halted before the entrance to a large building. We alighted.

"This," I said, "is the Chicago & North Western Railway Station."

"Is it?" said Archibald—listlessly, mopping his brow.

"Yes—from here we start for the far West, from here we—Ho! for Hollywood." B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Real Meaning of Armistice Day

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Fifteen years ago the Armistice was hailed joyfully as the death of the war to end war and the birth of a new hope of peace among the nations. Believing that Armistice Day should still be celebrated as such, the Wellesley College Committee for Peace Action sought permission to join the parade in Boston.

We were unable to arrange to do so through any of the peace organizations, so, paradoxically enough, we went to the Army. "Yes, you may march," they told us, "but you must wear uniforms." We would have been glad to comply, but it took the Army only a day to regret its rash action and revoke it. No, we could not march. We were not soldiers.

Forbidden to celebrate in Boston, we turned to our own town of Wellesley. "We wish to join the parade," we said. "We want to carry posters showing youth's attitude toward war and peace."

Again we were prohibited from participating, on the grounds that Armistice Day is in commemoration of a war victory—not a victory for peace. The Town Committee preferred to glorify their dead, rather than glorify the purpose for which they died. They preferred to foster a spirit of militarism which will catapult us blindly into another war, instead of pointing to the stupid, tragic mistake that was made two decades ago, which need never and must never be made again.

Why had the true spirit of Armistice Day been so soon distorted and forgotten? J. P. H.

Wellesley, Mass.

"Books as Peacemakers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the Monitor, under the caption "Books as Peacemakers," cannot fail to bring deep appreciation from all the friends of children and of peace. It suggested the following lines as being such as might be inscribed in one of these books destined to acquaint the little folk with one another, in the purpose set forth in your editorial:

> Go, little Book, roam far and free!
> May your trusty, simple bindings be
> Of that which binds all hearts together;
> Your little pages—through all weather—
> Bear messages of such good will
> The boys and girls in other lands
> May all feel just like shaking hands;
> Let your warm, bright jacket advertise
> What good in human kind there lies,
> To help all children know each other,
> And be true sister and true brother.

Brooklyn, N. Y. ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY.

Nature's Supplies for All

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor for October 5, 1933, contained an article signed "M. B.," in which appeared a very significant sentence, viz.: "Finding their needs supplied as did their forefathers, before the timber, oil and coal men came to exploit the country."

Have they ceased their exploiting?

Everyone who gives the matter serious thought knows that the timber, oil, coal and other natural supplies were created for all of God's children, and not ostensibly for exploiters, and is not this fundamental truism suggestive of the primal and underlying cause of our economic troubles today?

Our authorities must be conversant with this unjust situation, but no apparent effort is made to correct it.

This newspaper was created to "injure no man, but to bless all mankind." The present economic plan seems to reverse this ideal with a blessing to exploiters and injury to the rest of mankind. Would it not be consistent for the Monitor to make literal application of their slogan in an economic sense by emphasizing some of these palpable injustices, for the benefit of all mankind?

Chicago. F. J. EDDY.

"Puns and Pundits"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is most refreshing to note the keen interest and appreciation manifested by your correspondent on behalf of "our beloved Shakespeare," as Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson so endearingly and habitually refers to him. I had read the article on the editorial page of the Monitor entitled "Puns and Pundits." Were I a barrister, my judgment and sympathies would lead me to hold a brief and appear as counsel for the defendant, whoever he may be. For it appears that the plaintiff in his quixotic enthusiasm has tilted against a figment of his own fancy, rather than against the actual facts.

The writer of the editorial article is accused of crediting Shakespeare with the "interpolation" of a pun which, in such circumstances, the correspondent holds, would be most inappropriate and inartistic. The critic then goes to considerable trouble and space to show that the word "gild" has no connection in its Elizabethan usage with the ethical terms "guilt"—a fact which obviously goes to show that, in spite of his genius and sense of the dramatic proprieties, it was Shakespeare who was caught napping and not the editorial writer.

Now, the art of punning was a juggling with words that was as fashionable and rife in the time of Lyly and Shakespeare as it was in the time of such writers as Tom Hood. It may be a practice which our critic despises, but I am sure it will not nevertheless detract from his appreciation, for example, of the one hundred and forty-sixth Sonnet of Shakespeare or Tom Hood's "Bridge of Sighs."

May I recommend to our critic and other readers of the Monitor who are Shakespeare lovers that inspiring and illuminating little volume fairly recently written by J. Dover Wilson, entitled "The Essential Shakespeare," published by the Cambridge Press. Here in a nutshell is the kind of man I believe Shakespeare to have been, and I concur with Mr. Wilson's word picture of him. But notwithstanding my devoted admiration for the great genius of Shakespeare, I cannot close my eyes to the fact that, like other great characters and contributors to the life and beauty of the world, his greatness appeals to us like that of David, the sweet Psalmist of Israel, more on account of its tender and sincere humanity than because of its infallibility. HAROLD BOARDMAN.

St. Neots, Hunts., Eng.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I did not read your editorial "Puns and Pundits," in which you referred to Lady Macbeth's pun, Act II, Scene 3. But I read with interest the communication in which Shakespeare's punning is disputed in this instance.

Some years ago I studied "Macbeth" at Harvard summer school with Dr. Frederick Tupper of the University of Vermont, authority on Shakespeare. He referred to the use of "gild" and "guilt" in these lines as a pun, adding it was undramatic in this case, and further said that the pun was a form of speech in Shakespeare's day—as balance or antithesis for example; it was a play on words unsuggestive of humor. VERNA C. SHERWOOD.

Hugo, Okla.

"Why Do We Kill Men?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your query as to "Why do we kill men?" in your October 28 issue, may be answered, as far as Canada is concerned, in a few words: "As a warning to others that murder can only be done at the cost of one's own life." Simple, isn't it? We don't have many murders, because we never allow anyone to commit this crime twice.

Saskatoon, Sask. A. S. PARKIN.

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Is it not that the makers of armies down through the ages have traded upon one of the most profound of human urges? Is it not that men must march? That they desire to push forward shoulder to shoulder with their fellows toward greater achievements, toward victory over all that stands between man and better days, better knowledge?

Men have always desired action—collective effort. And military leaders, capitalizing this urge, have given them armed combat instead of peaceful conquest, have formed them into battalions to slay one another. The desire to march, companionably and coöperatively, is as old as the world. Armed combat is but a hideous misapplication of this desire.

Men must march! They must follow the dictates of that deep desire. Indeed, there must be war! But not a senseless slaughter of fellow men; rather a decisive attack upon all the enemies that face us. As long as ugliness and poverty leer out of the darkness of city slums; as long as unemployment and lack and fear throw up bulwarks between mankind and earth's evident abundance there must be war, unremitting, unrelenting war until the end of these enemies is accomplished.

For countless ages the desire of men to march shoulder to shoulder has been turned to selfish uses by conqueror and despot. Centuries ago the call to the crusades sounded through Europe and men flocked to the banners of emperors and kings. To them came the eager and courageous ones, for the desire for the true crusade has always swayed them. Let the leaders of the nations awake to this fact and declare war on those things that threaten the welfare and happiness of mankind. Let the call be sounded for a crusade against crime, and vice, and poverty, and injustice, and there will come flocking to the banner armies that will surprise the world.

That is the only kind of war that man has ever truly desired. The eleventh of November should be a good day to remember this, and to begin to look forward to that day when all mankind shall rally around a common banner and begin the true warfare against the common enemy.

Will the Four-Power Pact Work?

REPORTS from London and Rome indicate that efforts to dissolve the disarmament deadlock are proceeding—and by two avenues. In London, Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, is evidently pressing for a direct settlement between France and Germany. In the House of Commons on Nov. 7, he said:

> The central political issue is how to reconcile Germany's demand for equality with France's desire about security. It is regarded as a direct issue, that is, it is a question between those two powers and their respective peoples.

In Rome, Gen. Hermann Goering, Premier of Prussia and right-hand-man of Chancellor Hitler, has been talking with Benito Mussolini. It is known that Il Duce would like to attack the problem through the Four-Power Pact—as yet unratified—which he and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald put forward last spring. Apparently Germany is ready also to use that avenue.

In the Four-Power Pact it was laid down that in the event of a deadlock on disarmament the signatory nations would endeavor to work out an acceptable scheme of their own. Even if the Four-Power Pact did not exist it would seem to be common sense for the nations principally concerned to get together, probably with the assistance of the United States. If wider discussion of a general character should break down, then undoubtedly it would be wise for those who are especially at variance to engage in particular conversations as Sir John Simon suggests. But meanwhile, no theoretical considerations should stand in the way of an attempt to reach an accord.

Yet we find legalistic arguments as to whether the Four-Power Pact can work or should be allowed to work. Such contentions are purely verbal. Ratification or no ratification, inside the League or outside the League, under or over a formal pact, there should be no objection to negotiations by France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and doubtless the United States, if by means of such negotiations progress toward the common purpose can be achieved.

What is needed is an effective agreement, and that agreement must bring into its circle all the great powers. Otherwise Europe will be in danger of splitting up into two camps, and the old system of a balance of power will return. Even if the pact is no longer obligatory, or technically existent, its underlying idea remains valid and valuable.

Whatever momentary passions may be aroused, one thing is certain—that the problems of foreign policy must be solved. The method is of secondary importance. It is of still less importance whether the method is formalized or not. Yet it is hoped that the Disarmament Conference will authorize, if authorization is necessary, the great powers to hold counsel together. It is impossible to suppose that in such circumstances Germany will decline to negotiate. The alternative is isolation. Neither Europe nor Germany can reasonably wish to be separated from each other.

It must not be taken that Europe constitutes a bloc opposed to Germany. Italy has clearly shown its sympathy with many of the objectives of Germany, and Great Britain, though friendly to France, is deeply desirous of coöperating with the great continental country.

Nor does France wish to be left tête-a-tête with Germany. It welcomes the presence of Great Britain and Italy in the conversations which should now be held. On this point one of the authors of the Four-Power Pact, M. Henry de Jouvenel, warns his countrymen that never has French diplomacy obtained the best results when it has found itself alone in face of Germany. There is need of intermediaries. In the delicate negotiations which are now ahead too many participants are undesirable; but it would be equally undesirable to convert the negatiations into a word duel between France and Germany.

The utility of the Four-Power Pact is apparent. But we should be careful not to interpret the pact rigidly. It should not exclude from the necessary conversations any other power whose conciliatory counsels would be helpful. It is the idea of the pact which should now be applied. It may help Europe over a difficult stile.

Honor to the Carolinas

SOME of those who applauded courage when it consisted of coming out at the head of a jeering mob against prohibition seem strangely unappreciative of that quality when it is displayed on the other side, as in the recent vote of the Carolinas dissenting from repeal. Yet seldom has there been a more splendid or more needed example of having the courage of one's convictions. If the referendum on repeal was to be a referendum at all it was elementary that those who disagreed should express their disagreement.

The two-to-one dry victory in North Carolina has been explained as due in part to a very justifiable shifting of the issue from national prohibition to the probable effect of the vote on state prohibition in that commonwealth. In South Carolina it is said that inactivity of wet leaders was responsible—which would seem to indicate that revolt against the Eighteenth Amendment was not everywhere so spontaneous as has been represented.

But other factors may be mentioned, too. A potent one in North Carolina was the plea of the veteran former Senator Furnifold M. Simmons that the State maintain unimpaired its laws against the manufacture or sale of liquor. Former Senator Cameron Morrison also aided the dry fight and it had the support of such newspapers as the Winston-Salem Journal and the New Bern Tribune.

Turning to South Carolina, too, and reflecting that the question of how liquor shall be controlled has loomed larger and more menacing as repeal came nearer, one wonders if many South Carolinians did not remember their unpleasant experience as the one state in which the politically controlled dispensary system was tried out before national prohibition.

At any rate the growing closeness of some of the later votes, as in Kentucky and Utah, suggests that a sobering down process has begun to take place among the socially responsible as they come face to face with the liquoring up of the drinkers. The gay promises of repeal seem a little less reassuring now that the enchantment of distance is removed from the view.

In this calmer atmosphere the action of North and South Carolina makes it fairly likely that the Twenty-first Amendment will not be ratified by as many states as ratified the Eighteenth. The decision then fell short of unanimity by only two. Among the nine states that have not yet voted on repeal are Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Georgia, Mississippi and the Dakotas. A dry vote by any of these or failure to call a vote would leave the repeal amendment short of the mark by which prohibition was adopted.

Secretary Hull to Montevideo

ANOTHER distinguished American statesman is to visit the Latin American nations. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who postponed his sailing in order to meet Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, goes today to head the American delegation at the Seventh International American Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Mr. Hull, in addition to the high office he occupies, has personal qualities which will enable him to make the most of a unique opportunity. He has the charm of a southern gentleman, and being an internationalist, stands for many of the things to which Latin Americans are extremely loyal. Furthermore, he is in the happy position, a circumstance not vouchsafed any other American delegate to Pan American conferences since 1912, of not having to explain or defend the use of marines in Central American and Caribbean republics; he has no intervention in Cuba to plague him; nor can a rigid application of a narrow interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine be laid at his door.

This greatly improved position of the United States in inter-American affairs—a *sine qua non* for the success of a Pan American Conference—is matched by the friendly atmosphere which envelops the Latin American states themselves. With the exception of Paraguay and Bolivia it is doubtful whether the relations between Latin American nations have ever been more cordially amicable, both on paper and in practice, than at this moment. Pacts and treaties, which are lived up to, as recent events have proved, are bringing the Latin American nations together.

Therefore one of the greatest objectives for which Pan American conferences are held is achieved before the meeting takes place. These conferences—established, in part, to create a feeling of solidarity among the American republics and in part to develop machinery to insure smooth and shockless international contacts—have often failed because the first objective rarely has been attained. In Montevideo then it will be possible to start off immediately on practical and helpful discussion of aids to cultural and commercial relations, better peace machinery for American disputes, the standardization and codification of business practices and laws and plans for increasing and bettering the transportation and communication facilities that bind the Americas.

The Lion and the Press Agent

THE way of the press agent in England is hard. Not for him is the untrammeled liberty accorded to his American confrere in devising stunts to advertise the attraction he represents. Fiction is frowned on and carefree imagination curbed.

With the laudable desire to add to the gayety of rural Sussex and to the box-office revenue of his employer's circus a zealous promoter of publicity caused the report to be circulated that a lion had escaped. Strangely enough the people of Pagham and adjacent districts apparently regarded the presence of a real "forest-bred Nairobi lion" with disrelish. Schools closed, cottagers barricaded their doors and the bucolic calm of all West Sussex was temporarily banished.

Haled to court the hapless press agent and his employer were charged with conspiring "to commit a public mischief." Rex, the untamed king of the jungle, it was admitted, had never left his cage. With the thoroughness which characterizes British administration of justice Rex himself was arrested, dragged to court by two constables, where he soon yawned and went to sleep after a daring officer had pried his mouth open, an act of less valor than it sounds as the mouth was toothless. Rex was acquitted of complicity in the conspiracy but the circusmen were warned to sin no more.

America is kinder to the advertising zealot. When, some years ago, the advance agent of a famous film, introduced a lion into his suite in a fashionable New York hotel through the medium of an enormous crate, he did produce some consternation in the office by telephoning casually every hour or so for a hindquarter of beef or half a sheep; but New Yorkers flocked to see the film and the "$50,000 press agent" himself became somewhat of a lion in certain circles of society. Evidently, the up-to-date New Yorker has a fellow feeling for a press agent which the simple folk of Sussex do not share.

The Casual Day

ARMISTICE Day. But it is fifteen years since the first one. It is hard now to recapture the relief, the sudden hopefulness, and the persistent incredulity with which civilians received the glad tidings of November 11, 1918.

The world has had time since then to count the costs of that struggle, and to learn by experience that war leaves bigger problems than those it attempts to settle. The results of Versailles show it is easier to make war than to make peace. Recent history would tell us it is difficult to keep a peace reached with the sword.

Some are discouraged. Others note the expressed determination of a large section of the world's youth to resist the demands of war. There are signs that something more constructive than mere disillusion is developing among the peoples.

War's horrors, as pictured in Laurence Stallings' "The First World War, a Photographic History," and in recently released moving pictures of actual warfare, and its rackets, as described in "War for Profit" by Lehmann-Russbuldt and in Beverly Nichols' new work, "Cry Havoc," give bitter and ironic meaning to those jesting lines in the Gershwin song, "Strike Up the Band":

> We don't know what we're fighting for,
> But we didn't know the last time.

"But, madam, just feel how soft these cushions are; look at the style in that piece; custom made; here, just sit down in it; and last but not least, smell it." Yes, that's how furniture salesmen will be winding up their oral blurbs in the coming season.

* * *

An exhibition, and exhalation, of scented furniture is attracting attention at Jamestown, N. Y. Unemployed soda fountain workers expect to benefit. There should be a demand for furniture salesmen who have had long practice in asking "What flavor, please?"

* * *

Radio listeners also are interested. For the advent of this product promises a pleasant theme song on some easy-chair maker's hour: "Sweet and Low."

We hope President Roosevelt entertained no illusion that his recovery plus reform program would proceed uncriticized to a glorious climax. There are at least a few critics all primed to convince you that it cannot succeed. It is un-American, unfair, unconstitutional, unsound—in fact, we expect to hear next that it is un-RA.

Benefit

To keep the bootlegger out of the business, we are told, liquor taxes will have to be low. But we are assured that the consumer will benefit. The lower the tax the more liquor he can afford to drink. And the more liquor he drinks, the greater the revenue to the Government, which could then set aside a greater amount of money for temperance education, to teach the people why they should drink less.

* * *

No liquor law violators were in Rhode Island jails as prohibition came to an end. That liquor law violators were so often not in jail in the last thirteen years explains in part why prohibition came to an end.

Archibald Discovers America

V

THE Chicago Flyer was pounding its way with rhythmic clinks along the steel ribbons. Like most of our fellow male passengers, I had discarded my coat and waistcoat for greater comfort, but Archibald refused to abandon British conventionality.

"In the—er—privacy of one's garden, yes, but here in public, er—no, and besides," he continued, "this heat is nothing compared to what I once experienced in India, when I traveled from Calcutta to Simla in midsummer." Thereupon Archibald unfolded before me a mental picture of blistering plains.

"Keep on, old chap," I murmured as Archibald reached his destination charred to a cinder. "Keep on, tell me about the Gulf of Aden, the Red Sea and the Arabian Desert, some place where the thermometer really exerts itself. I'm feeling—er—cooler already." But Archibald went away to get a drink of ice water, and when he returned, he was carrying his coat over his arm.

"Never can think about that journey to Simla without perspiring," he said.

* * *

Evening, however, brought cooler conditions, and after dinner Archibald and I sought the observation car at the end of the train, while the porter made up our berths. He was a fatherly sort of porter, with gray hair and chocolate-colored skin. His voice was soft and his smile friendly.

"Uncle Tom without his cabin," commented Archibald.

The observation car was well named. Two rows of tightly wedged easy chairs faced each other across a narrow aisle. In these chairs sat two rows of passengers silently observing one another. They were evidently waiting for their Uncle Toms to prepare their beds. The advent of Archibald and myself seemed to arouse a languid observant interest. They stared at Archibald's monocle, and when he hid it behind a newspaper, they transferred their gaze to his spats. One by one, however, they drifted away to their curtained shelves—er—beds, and Archibald and I were left alone with nothing to observe but each other. Tiring eventually of this, we, too, sought our beds. The coaches had now, by the services of the porters, become narrow aisles walled by green curtains and, after traversing several coaches, I stopped suddenly.

"What's the number of our coach?" I asked.

"I haven't the faintest," replied Archibald.

"Well, where's our tickets?"

"I haven't the—oh, don't you remember, the conductor took them and gave you a slip of paper," said Archibald.

"Oh, yes, he gave the paper to you. I remember now."

"No, he gave the paper to you, old chap," asserted Archibald—"I distinctly remember him doing so."

"Well, where is it?" I asked, having completed a search of my pockets.

"I haven't the faintest—er—what does a slip of paper matter anyway, let's go to bed," cried Archibald.

"Don't you realize that we have got to find it first?" I asked. "Each one of these coaches is a twin brother to the next, now that these curtains are up."

"Can't we ask the conductor?"

"We can if we can find him. Where do you suppose he stays when he isn't conductoring?" The curtains beside us shook violently and a tousled head peered forth.

"Say, you guys can ask the President of the United States if you wantta, but I wantta go to sleep, see!"

"Sorry," said Archibald, and we swayed silently to the end of the coach before renewing the conference. Here the hopelessness of the situation dawned upon us, we couldn't even remember the numbers of our sections. To attempt exploration behind those closed curtains was appalling!

"Lost in a Pullman!" cried Archibald, and then he exploded into a laugh which caused the tousled head to emerge again. We fled into the next coach. An ebony-hued porter smiled at us in the vestibule. I explained the situation to him. His smile expanded.

"Your sections is in the next coach, suh, your porter's name is George."

Archibald hurried forward, but I lingered.

"How do you know where we belong?" I asked.

"Oh, George done told me he had a English lord and his secretary to take care of." Then his white teeth gleamed again.

* * *

The sky line of Chicago, much resembling that of New York, was showing on the horizon as we finished our breakfast and again sought the observation car. Archibald was not the spick and span gentleman of the day before. He was imperfectly shaved, his linen wrinkled and his clothes awry. Even his spats seemed ill-fitting.

"What do you think of a night in a Pullman?" I asked. Archibald thought for a few moments before replying. He gazed at the half-awake occupants of the chairs opposite, then his glance wandered over my own attire.

"Elementary, my dear Watson, what?" he whispered.

Chicago welcomed us warmly. We were delighted with the welcome, but the warmth was slightly overdone. Ninety-six degrees in the shade will embarrass any welcome. We fled from the sweltering hotel to seek the cool breezes of Lake Michigan which, we were told, were fanning the Century of Progress exposition nestling upon its waters. The breezes were undoubtedly there, and we luxuriated in them until Archibald discerned a tower shaped like a gigantic thermometer, in which a red light coursing up its tube revealed the surrounding temperature. Then Archibald, dropping the last vestige of his English conventionality, took off his coat, hat and waistcoat and pushed me into an ice cream soda emporium.

Refrigerated once more, we sallied forth to observe the century's progress, and nightfall found us still observing—marveling at the modernesque architecture, the chaos of primary coloring, the ingenuity which produced startling effects while hiding the cause, electrical devices that discounted the enchanter's wand—the Skyride that spanned the Lagoon—the white ricksha men—the thousand-and-one novel objects that caught the eye and the one thousand unnovel loudspeakers that slapped the ear at every turn. And then when darkness tried to fall, out blazed a million lights of rainbow hue and bid it defiance! A great exhibition—worthy of the great city that once rose courageously from its ashes and that will yet burn up the dross mixed with its gold.

* * *

Our taxi debouched from the roaring stream of traffic and halted before the entrance to a large building. We alighted.

"This," I said, "is the Chicago & North Western Railway Station."

"Is it?" said Archibald—listlessly, mopping his brow.

"Yes—from here we start for the far West, from here we—Ho! for Hollywood." B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Real Meaning of Armistice Day

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Fifteen years ago the Armistice was hailed joyfully as the death of the war to end war and the birth of a new hope of peace among the nations. Believing that Armistice Day should still be celebrated as such, the Wellesley College Committee for Peace Action sought permission to join the parade in Boston.

We were unable to arrange to do so through any of the peace organizations, so, paradoxically enough, we went to the Army. "Yes, you may march," they told us, "but you must wear uniforms." We would have been glad to comply, but it took the Army only a day to regret its rash action and revoke it. No, we could not march. We were not soldiers.

Forbidden to celebrate in Boston, we turned to our own town of Wellesley. "We wish to join the parade," we said. "We want to carry posters showing youth's attitude toward war and peace."

Again we were prohibited from participating, on the grounds that Armistice Day is in commemoration of a war victory—not a victory for peace. The Town Committee preferred to glorify their dead, rather than glorify the purpose for which they died. They preferred to foster a spirit of militarism which will catapult us blindly into another war, instead of pointing to the stupid, tragic mistake that was made two decades ago, which need never and must never be made again.

Why had the true spirit of Armistice Day been so soon distorted and forgotten? J. P. H.

Wellesley, Mass.

"Books as Peacemakers"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the Monitor, under the caption "Books as Peacemakers," cannot fail to bring deep appreciation from all the friends of children and of peace. It suggested the following lines as being such as might be inscribed in one of these books destined to acquaint the little folk with one another, in the purpose set forth in your editorial:

> Go, little Book, roam far and free!
> May your trusty, simple bindings be
> Of that which binds all hearts together:
> Your little pages—through all weather—
> Bear messages of such good will
> The boys and girls in other lands
> May all feel just like shaking hands;
> Let your warm, bright jacket advertise
> What good in human kind there lies,
> To help all children know each other,
> And be true sister and true brother.

Brooklyn, N. Y. ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY.

Nature's Supplies for All

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor for October 5, 1933, contained an article signed "M. B.," in which appeared a very significant sentence, viz.: "Finding their needs supplied as did their forefathers, before the timber, oil and coal men came to exploit the country."

Have they ceased their exploiting?

Everyone who gives the matter serious thought knows that the timber, oil, coal and other natural supplies were created for all of God's children, and not ostensibly for exploiters, and is not this fundamental truism suggestive of the primal and underlying cause of our economic troubles today?

Our authorities must be conversant with this unjust situation, but no apparent effort is made to correct it.

This newspaper was created to "injure no man, but to bless all mankind." The present economic plan seems to reverse this ideal with a blessing to exploiters and injury to the rest of mankind. Would it not be consistent for the Monitor to make literal application of their slogan in an economic sense by emphasizing some of these palpable injustices, for the benefit of all mankind?

Chicago. F. J. EDDY.

"Puns and Pundits"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is most refreshing to note the keen interest and appreciation manifested by your correspondent on behalf of "our beloved Shakespeare," as Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson so endearingly and habitually refers to him. I had read the article on the editorial page of the Monitor entitled "Puns and Pundits." Were I a barrister, my judgment and sympathies would lead me to hold a brief and appear as counsel for the defendant, whoever he may be. For it appears that the plaintiff in his quixotic enthusiasm has tilted against a figment of his own fancy, rather than against the actual facts.

The writer of the editorial article is accused of crediting Shakespeare with the "interpolation" of a pun which, in such circumstances, the correspondent holds, would be most inappropriate and inartistic. The critic then goes to considerable trouble and space to show that the word "gild" has no connection in its Elizabethan usage with the ethical terms "guilt"—a fact which obviously goes to show that, in spite of his genius and sense of the dramatic proprieties, it was Shakespeare who was caught napping and not the editorial writer.

Now, the art of punning was a juggling with words that was as fashionable and rife in the time of Lyly and Shakespeare as it was in the time of such writers as Tom Hood. It may be a practice which our critic despises, but I am sure it will not nevertheless detract from his appreciation, for example, of the one hundred and forty-sixth Sonnet of Shakespeare or Tom Hood's "Bridge of Sighs."

May I recommend to our critic and other readers of the Monitor who are Shakespeare lovers that inspiring and illuminating little volume fairly recently written by J. Dover Wilson, entitled "The Essential Shakespeare," published by the Cambridge Press. Here in a nutshell is the kind of man I believe Shakespeare to have been, and I concur with Mr. Wilson's word picture of him. But notwithstanding my devoted admiration for the great genius of Shakespeare, I cannot close my eyes to the fact that, like other great characters and contributors to the life and beauty of the world, his greatness appeals to us like that of David, the sweet Psalmist of Israel, more on account of its tender and sincere humanity than because of its infallibility. HAROLD BOARDMAN.

St. Neots, Hunts., Eng.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I did not read your editorial "Puns and Pundits," in which you referred to Lady Macbeth's pun, Act II, Scene 3. But I read with interest the communication in which Shakespeare's punning is disputed in this instance.

Some years ago I studied "Macbeth" at Harvard summer school with Dr. Frederick Tupper of the University of Vermont, authority on Shakespeare. He referred to the use of "gild" and "guilt" in these lines as a pun, adding it was undramatic in this case, and further said that the pun was a form of speech in Shakespeare's day—as balance or antithesis for example; it was a play on words unsuggestive of humor. VERNA C. SHERWOOD.

Hugo, Okla.

"Why Do We Kill Men?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your query as to "Why do we kill men?" in your October 28 issue, may be answered, as far as Canada is concerned, in a few words: "As a warning to others that murder can only be done at the cost of one's own life." Simple, isn't it? We don't have many murders, because we never allow anyone to commit this crime twice.

Saskatoon, Sask. A. S. PARKIN.